HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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October 8, 1966

NEWSPAPER

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Inside Story on Peace Bribe

What's LBJ Now Offering the Russians?

From the Allen-Scott Report

The U.S. may sell wheat to Russia on the cuff . . . in hopes of ending Red aggression in Viet Nam.

The mystery-shrouded Moscow visit of Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.), Commerce Committee chairman, is directly linked to President Johnson's latest Viet Nam peace drive.

Magnuson, long-time close friend of the President, agreed to undertake the unannounced Moscow mission as part of an intensive effort to induce Russia to bring North Viet Nam to the conference table before the November elections here.

Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.) is attempting a deal with the Soviets before the crucial November elections.

On the instruction of the White House, Magnuson is offering the Kremlin the prospects of increased trade and long-term credits to the entire Soviet block once the Viet Nam conflict is ended.

In tendering trade and credits through Magnuson, who long has advocated that, President Johnson is hoping to convince the Soviet leaders of his sincerity in seeking peace, and that it would be to their economic advantage to bring about a Viet Nam truce.

Timing of Magnuson's visit is highly significant.

The trip was hurriedly arranged after word was received from authoritative banking quarters that the Iron Curtain countries were seeking extension of the three-year credits under which they have made huge wheat purchases from Canada.

According to the international bankers, Russia and the other Communist countries are asking for additional time to pay for this grain—five or more years. And that isn't all. Their financial resources reportedly are so strained that they want to borrow from the West to pay for the grain—especially in the United States.

After carefully analyzing this Soviet bloc financial dilemma, President Johnson asked Sen. Magnuson to make his unpublicized trip to Moscow to inform the Kremlin leaders that the United States is prepared to help them cope with the problem.

In addition, Magnuson was directed to state that the President is prepared, in the event peace is restored in Viet Nam, to extend economic and financial aid to North Viet Nam, through either the newly established Asian Development Bank or the United Nations from funds provided by the United States.

Magnuson was instructed to stress that once the Viet Nam fighting is concluded, the United States will be in a position to divert the huge outlays for the war there, now running around $2 billion a month, to aid Southeast Asian and other countries, regardless of their ideologies.

Only condition the United States will require is that the country seeking assistance does not try to impose its will on neighbors.

Sen. Magnuson, who had contemplated visiting Russia earlier this year but postponed that at the President's request, has a big political stake in the success of his mission.

As chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, Magnuson is responsible for raising funds to help elect Democrats. If he can set the stage for a Viet Nam truce before November 8 his party's chance of retaining its decisive majorities in both the Senate and House would be enhanced.

In Magnuson's personal opinion, these heavy Democratic majorities are vital to ensure approval in the new Congress of President Johnson's plans to increase East-West trade and extend credit to the Soviet bloc. Without such large majorities these proposals would have little chance.

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CAPITAL BRIEFS

● The New York **Times** says that those who worked in the 1950s with Robert Bowie, the new State Department counsellor who is a policy adviser to Rusk, "confirm that he stood up firmly to Mr. Dulles in arguing for ideas such as long-range economic aid, flexibility toward China and practical steps for disarmament, toward which the dour Mr. Dulles showed little enthusiasm."

● Diplomatic experts in the Nation's Capital are now crediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation with playing a major role in preventing Juan Bosch's return to power in the Dominican Republic. The FBI is said to still have a flock of agents down in that Latin country.

● Winthrop Rockefeller, in a knock-down, drag-out battle with Democrat Jim Johnson for governor of Arkansas, is reported to wish that his brother Nelson—New York's liberal governor—would pipe down. Every time Nelson opens his mouth, say politicos, it loses votes for Winthrop in Arkansas.

● California Gov. Pat Brown likes to picture Ronald Reagan as an "enemy of the working man" but the indications are that the GOP gubernatorial nominee will run surprisingly well among labor's rank-and-file. Still another Labor for Reagan headquarters opened last week, this one in Long Beach, with a veteran union member in charge. "We feel that labor should support Reagan because he has had 22 years involvement with the labor movement in contrast to the incumbent who has had none," said Fred Barbero, a United Auto Workers member. Barbero noted that Reagan was president of the Screen Actor's Guild for six terms and holds an honorary lifetime membership in the UAW.

● That Hubert Humphrey-Bobby Kennedy feud is on again. Speaking to a crowd of Californians in Los Angeles last week, Humphrey said Bobby is not out "to get" President Johnson as such. He just has "a different point of view. . . . But I believe President Johnson's point of view is a little more mature, a little more responsible, a little more in the public interest."

● In opposing the Pool bill which would make it a crime to send supplies to the Viet Cong, the Justice Department claimed it knew of no case in which the Viet Cong had received American aid. A Marine serving in Viet Nam, however, has reported that his unit captured Viet Cong medical supplies clearly marked "Berkeley, Calif."

● The Rev. Daniel Lyons, who with Dr. Stephen Pan co-authored **Viet Nam Crisis**, suggests that CBS may be doctoring the news in regard to the Vietnamese war. Writing in **Our Sunday Visitor**, Father Lyons says Brig. Gen. Donald McGovern told him in Saigon that a CBS correspondent who was filming a documentary on the reading habits of U.S. soldiers asked a GI to select a magazine at the local Post Exchange. The soldier, a father of seven, picked up a copy of **Reader's Digest**. Not content with that, the CBS man thrust into the soldier's hand a magazine with a large picture of a nude. *The soldier declared he never read that* publication, but the correspondent insisted he pose with it for the film. Lyons says Gen. McGovern "was visibly concerned about what CBS might try next in making its 'documentary.'"

● "Such is Lyndon Johnson's thirst for acclaim that he has had electronic devices installed in the presidential limousines so that he can drink in the applause of the populace as he drives by," reports **Time** magazine. "He may soon need an amplifier."

● Sen. John J. Williams (R.-Del.) is drafting legislation that would force President Johnson to live up to his promises about economy in government. Last December 1, LBJ held a Texas press conference, announced that federal employment was too high and vowed he would reduce it 25,000 by June 30, 1966. Instead of reducing employment, however, the Administration actually added another 234,000 workers (and an annual payroll of more than $1.2 billion). Williams' legislation would roll back federal civilian employment to January 1966 levels, thereby forcing a reduction of at least 200,000 below existing levels. (See page 12 for an interview with Sen. Williams.)

● Newspapers are accustomed to reporting that members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) are not Communist oriented. Gene Roberts in the New York **Times Magazine** says, however, that "Rarely is a Snick office without a handful of copies of such publications as **The Worker** or **People's World**, both organs of the Communist party; **Freedomways**, a Marxist magazine; **The Militant**, a Trotskyite newspaper; the **National Guardian**, which is oriented toward both the Soviet Union and Communist China."

● Capitol Hill lawmakers, who've never had too much respect for Sen. Ted Kennedy's brain power, are laughing up their sleeves at a recent talk of his on how to combat crime. In a major speech to his colleagues, Sen. Kennedy proposed a massive federal assistance program to communities to help them build street lights. Neglecting to say how this would combat daylight crime, Kennedy did modestly admit that his street lights scheme was "not a complete answer."

● Unveiling its newest platform recently, the ruling Congress party of India has called for increased socialization of the economy. The Congress manifesto stresses the need for both expanded nationalization of banking and limitations on income and property and a vast increase in the "public sector," which, it claims, "is an important tool for a Socialist transformation of our society."

● The Office of Economic Opportunity initiated a "Judicare" program in upstate Wisconsin earlier this year. Under the $230,000 program the poor were given free legal service. Of the first 86 cases, 72 were individuals seeking divorces at taxpayer expense.

● A subscriber called **Human Events** last week with an example of the crackerjack efficiency of the Bobby Kennedy organization. Last year the subscriber wrote to Sen. Kennedy asking for his firm support of a new law protecting animals from inhumane treatment. Kennedy responded that he was looking into it. Though the bill was passed some 18 months after that first letter, Bobby did not forget our reader. Recently she received a letter from Bobby reminding her of his role in getting the bill through Congress. The subscriber is a Maryland resident.

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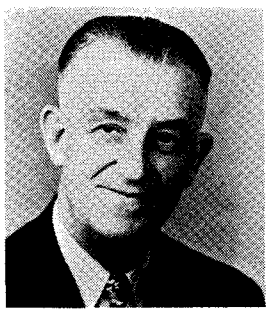
Support Anti-Red Resolution

Rep. Page Belcher (R.-Okla.) has sent out an urgent letter to every member of Congress to help him prevent the Administration from permanently killing an amendment which would stop the government from sending subsidized American farm goods to any nation—whether Communist or not—that does business with North Viet Nam or Cuba.



BELCHER

Back in May—and over vigorous objections by the Administration—the House passed the Findley-Teague amendment to the Food for Peace program. Under the wording of this amendment, no nation which sold or furnished material of any kind to North Viet Nam or Cuba or permitted ships or aircraft under its registry to aid these Red nations would be entitled to government subsidized sales of farm commodities under the program's Title I.

The Senate, however, did not pass a similar tough clause, so when the bill reached a Senate-House conference, Administration forces only had to work on the House conferees. On a 5-to-3 vote, they buckled and agreed to drop the clause.

The five conferees who voted to strike the amendment preventing concessional food sales to countries aiding Ho and Fidel: Harold Cooley (N.C.), W.R. Poage (Tex.), E.C. Gathings (Ark.), Harlan Hagen (Calif.) and Graham Purcell (Tex.)—all Democrats. Three Republicans—Catherine May (N.Y.), Albert Quie (Minn.) and Belcher — refused to bow down to the Administration.

As a result of the deletion of the tough House language and the insertion of a meaningless clause, Rep. Belcher, the senior GOP House conferee, says he will offer a motion to recommit the conference report on the Food for Peace program (H.R. 14929) with instructions to the House conferees to insist upon restoring the original Findley-Teague amendment.

The Administration, represented by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, has already launched a campaign to beat back the Belcher maneuver. In a September 27 letter to House lawmakers, Freeman accused Belcher of trying to "demagogue" this issue.

Refusing to be drawn into this name-calling, Belcher only points out that unless his motion to recommit prevails, other countries will be the beneficiaries of subsidized American farm goods even though they continue to aid our sworn enemies in Cuba and Viet Nam.

Readers should write their congressmen to get them to support Belcher's motion.

LBJ: Kiss of Death

The suggestion by John Chamberlain in our August 20 issue that the "LBJ label" was becoming a downright handicap to Democratic candidates has been borne out by recent primary election results around the country.

Evidence of this was seen last week in Georgia, where Lester Maddox, a hard-line segregationist and a fiery opponent of liberalism and LBJ, polished off former Gov. Ellis Arnall in the state's Democratic gubernatorial primary. Arnall was considered an Administration man.

While Maddox's victory was no doubt mainly due to his anti-civil rights stance—he closed down his restaurant rather than serve Negroes—it was not due to this factor alone. His appeals to the anti-LBJ sentiment also played a central role.

That race was not the sole concern of the Georgia electorate is seen in the fact that the voters nominated for lieutenant governor George T. Smith, a racial moderate, over incumbent Peter Zack Geer, a hard-line segregationist who favored Maddox for the top post.

Pros are also chalking up "discontent with LBJ" as the major reason former State District Judge John R. Rarick ousted veteran Rep. James Morrison in the Democratic run-off primary in Louisiana's 6th District. Rarick sharply criticized "big brother government," radical civil rights legislation and the hamstringing of the military in the Viet Nam war by "Washington politicians."

But Rarick's central campaign theme was wrapping the LBJ label around the neck of Morrison, a 24-year congressman who had been in line to head the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee if he had won the primary and re-election in November.

Claiming that Morrison was "LBJ's man," Rarick pointed out: "LBJ is a very unpopular man in the South. A great majority of people are convinced he has persecuted us. He has sponsored those unconscionable Administration bills." (Morrison also lost votes because he was considered by many to have been a captive of the federal employe bloc which tried to raise $100,000 for his re-nomination bid.)

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

In New York last week, Rep. Leonard Farbstein (D.-N.Y.), who supported LBJ on Viet Nam, narrowly eked out a victory over Theodore Weiss, who openly opposed the war. In Washington State's 1st District, Mrs. Alice Franklin Bryant, a "peace" candidate, won the Democratic nomination over three opponents. Pros are saying the large vote pulled by these two "softs" is due more to resentment against LBJ than to the Viet Nam war.

As has been pointed out, previous primary races also indicated voter dissatisfaction with LBJ. Rep. Carlton Sickles (D.-Md.), a down-the-line LBJ backer, was recently upset by George Mahoney for Maryland's Democratic gubernatorial nomination. A conservative who nevertheless ran for renomination as a proponent of "Great Society" measures, Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D.-Va.) lost out to State Sen. William B. Spong. Sen. Ross Bass (D.-Tenn.), another LBJ backer who even supported the President on repeal of right-to-work, also was recently refused renomination in the primary.

Sellout on Viet Nam?

Reporters in the Capital say Arthur Goldberg's speech at the United Nations kicked off an LBJ "peace drive" which the President will exploit right up through the November 8 election.

Ted Lewis of the New York *Daily News* says Act II involved the White House announcement that Johnson would go to Manila in mid-October for a meeting of the Pacific area nations that more or less support us in the Viet Nam hostilities.

"A few staged quickie scenes add measurably to the staged drama—such as the Rusk-Gromyko conversations at the United Nations and offstage whispers of how the State Department is far from giving up on Moscow's move behind the scenes to make the Hanoi regime conciliatory, or else." LBJ (see cover) is also sending Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.) on a trip to Moscow with a bribe offer of trade in the hope that the Kosygin-Brezhnev team will pressure Hanoi.

How many acts there will be in this presidential performance is not certain, say politicos, but LBJ will probably bring his peace drive to a climax when he returns from his Pacific travels—right before the election—and begins to accent the contention he is leaving no stone unturned in his search for peace.

Such political ploys are hardly new to the Johnson Administration, but the real worry along Diplomatic Row is that LBJ, in his energetic attempts to show results, will seriously weaken our position in Viet Nam.

The Goldberg speech at the United Nations, it is noted, was by far and away the most appeasement-minded talk that has come from the Administration for some time. These Goldberg words, in particular, are getting close scrutiny from tough-minded diplomats:

"We do not seek to establish an American empire or a 'sphere of influence' in Asia. We seek no permanent military bases, no permanent establishment of troops . . . . We do not seek to overthrow the government of North Viet Nam. We do not seek to do any injury to mainland China nor to threaten any of its legitimate interests. We do not ask of North Viet Nam an unconditional surrender, or, indeed, the surrender of anything that belongs to it; nor do we seek to exclude any segment of the South Vietnamese people from peaceful participation in their country's future."

Insiders are saying these words mean the United States is now willing to use its influence to ensure that the Viet Cong are allowed to take part in the post-war operations of the country.

Bernard Gwertzman, a diplomatic reporter for the Washington *Star*, confirmed such reports last week when he wrote that U.S. officials said "The phrase about not excluding any segment is meant to include the Viet Cong and its political arm, the National Liberation Front." These officials also report "receiving discreet inquiries from several sources on whether the NLF and Viet Cong would be allowed to take part in running South Viet Nam if a peaceful settlement were reached."

"Goldberg's statement," said Gwertzman, "is a clear U.S. reply to that question. It was largely unnoticed, however, in the publicity given his other proposals for ending the war . . . . "

Greene's Reddish Tint

When will the U.S. government take action against Communist apologist Felix Greene?

Back in July, Sen. Milward Simpson (R.-Wyo.) called for the Administration to initiate criminal proceedings against Greene, an English citizen residing in the United States, for violating U.S. travel regulations. Greene has repeatedly visited Communist nations declared off-limits by the State Department and has returned to his home in Palo Alto for the purpose of churning out pro-Communist propaganda.

Already having penned two books and made a film which glorify Red China's achievements, Greene is now actively engaged in portraying the United States as a vicious aggressor in Viet Nam. The Fullerton Publishing Co., Box 191, of Palo Alto, Calif., has come out with a volume by Greene harshly condemning American interference in that country. Called *Vietnam! Vietnam!*, the book is being offered to peace and protest movements at a special rate.

SIMPSON

The pro-Communist *National Guardian* in its September 24 issue devotes a full page praising Greene's book for supposedly documenting, through story and photos, "the present massive military invasion of that country by the United States."

The final chapter clearly suggests the United States is engaged in "genocide." A major publishing house was actually about to accept this bitter anti-American diatribe, but finally turned it down after public exposure of Greene's left-wing record.

An impeccably manicured British gentleman, Greene has been accorded exceptionally favorable treatment by the federal government in spite of his

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pro-Communist activities. The Treasury Department, for example, waived license requirements so he could bring in film from Red China into the United States. Greene, who globetrots on a British passport, used the film in making a pro-Red China movie which has been shown in this country for commercial purposes.

The State Department has changed his immigrant status at his convenience so he can easily travel to Communist countries. Violating U.S. regulations in 1965, he visited the restricted areas of Communist China and North Viet Nam. Apparently forgiving this flagrant flouting of the law, American officials permitted him to reenter the United States on Jan. 3, 1966, with his permanent resident status intact.

Sen. Simpson says Greene is in patent violation of federal laws and regulations which prohibit travel to a restricted foreign country by an alien with permanent resident status in the United States. But for some strange reason Greene is permitted to carry on his anti-American, pro-Communist campaign in the United States with the complete cooperation of U.S. officials.

Reagan: Closer to Victory

Insiders in California say two events in the past few weeks now make GOP gubernatorial candidate Ronald Reagan a clear favorite over Gov. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown: the San Francisco riots and the endorsement of Reagan by Dr. Max Rafferty, the popular state superintendent of public instruction.

REAGAN

As racial riots around the country have hurt incumbent Democrats (see story on primaries), so, political pros conclude, will Brown suffer a setback among the voters. The riots in San Francisco, in which Negro youths looted and tossed Molotov cocktails, were the most serious racial outbreaks in the city's recent history.

Largely overlooked, however, has been the boost given to Reagan's campaign by Rafferty.

Rafferty's backing is considered particularly important because when he was elected to a second four-year term last June he polled the largest vote ever received by a candidate for non-partisan office in California. His total of nearly three million votes was more than the combined count for Reagan and Brown in their primaries.

A symbol of resistance to the left-wing students and faculty at the University of California at Berkeley, Rafferty decided to back Reagan after sending questionnaires to both gubernatorial candidates. While Brown refused to answer, Reagan's replies made it clear he favored more local control over the schools and intended to meet with the Board of Regents governing the state's universities to try to persuade them to adopt regulations which will prevent "treasonable and immoral conditions" within the university. The Berkeley campus, of course, has been an incubator for radical leftists, criminals and free love advocates.

• *Fifteen Republicans helped the Johnson Administration revive the $1.75-billion "War on Poverty" bill, after an earlier GOP attempt to kill the measure outright passed on a teller vote. The Republicans were: Reps. William T. Cahill (N.J.), Silvio Conte (Mass.), Robert J. Corbett (Pa.), Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.), James G. Fulton (Pa.), Seymour Halpern (N.Y.), Frank J. Horton (N.Y.), Joseph M. McDade (Pa.), Robert Horton (N.Y.), Hastings Keith (Mass.), Theodore Kupferman (N.Y.), Joseph M. McDade (Pa.), Arch A. Moore Jr. (W. Va.), Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.), John Saylor (Pa.), Robert T. Stafford (Vt.) and Stanley R. Tupper (Me.). The final House bill was approved September 29 by a 210-to-156 rollcall vote. Notably, Rep. Corbett voted to revive the bill, then voted against it on final passage, while McDade did not vote on the last rollcall. But GOP Reps. William B. Widnall (N.J.) and Laurence Burton (Utah), who voted against the poverty bill at first, switched and voted with the Administration in the end.*

Romney's Presidential Bid

A deadly serious campaign by Republican liberals to nominate George Romney for President is now under way. Despite Romney's protestations that he is "running only for re-election," the Michigan governor has accepted from both William Scranton and Nelson Rockefeller extensive research material and the names of valuable supporters.

Romney aides are preparing "contingency plans" for a Romney-for-President organization, reporter Allen Otten of the *Wall Street Journal* revealed last week. They are sounding out party pros to take over the top spots in the drive.

Other Romney lieutenants, under the direction of State Commerce chief Robert McIntosh, are making informal contact with party officials throughout the country. Romney himself is traveling more and more (he has visited 30 states since 1964), ingratiating himself with the men and women who will make up the delegations to the 1968 convention.

One block from the Michigan state capitol, in private, unmarked offices, Romney aides reply to all out-of-state offers of presidential support with a carefully worded form letter: "While I am not presently a candidate for national office, the many indications of support already received are most heartwarming . . . . Should the occasion arise, it will be my great pleasure to recall your offer of support."

The office is maintained with funds left over from Romney's 1964 campaign and with contributions from wealthy "friends."

Should Romney win re-election by a large margin in November, as he confidently expects, the presidential drive will switch into high gear. Reports the *Journal's* Otten: "A big Romney victory in November, his friends and associates believe, will lead instantly to Romney-for-President activity in dozens of cities and states, many TV appearances, scores of invitations to speak at Lincoln Day dinners and other party functions. Eventually ('Though we won't make the mistake of waiting too long,' a Romney lieutenant says) the governor would announce his candidacy and a national organization would be set up."

The COPE Campaign

The AFL-CIO is currently engaged in a gigantic campaign to get out the labor vote for the November election.

More than 50 representatives of various unions have recently been allocated to individual congressmen, mostly Democrats, to aid in their re-election efforts. Besides helping to get out the vote, these labor operatives are tending to such campaign "nuts and bolts" as getting literature published and distributed, making recordings and setting up various meetings.

A week-long training session in Washington preceded their deployment. "It's the first time such an operation has begun so early and been so thoroughly organized," says labor reporter John A. Grimes for the *Wall Street Journal.*

In strategic battlegrounds, union volunteers are manning banks of telephones, talking to union members earlier and more often than usual to learn what they are thinking. In certain parts of the country, names and addresses of union members are being fed into computers to prepare rosters of registered voters from which door-to-door canvassers can work, to provide phone lists for Election Day calling and to make possible direct mailings of campaign literature addressed by name to individual union members at home.

"In these and other ways," says Grimes, "the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) is seeking to crank its political machinery to a rate unprecedented for a non-presidential election year. Fearing shrinkage of the huge liberal Democratic majorities in Congress, COPE sees a crisis at hand."

A loss of 20 to 25 Democratic House seats, labor politicians figure, would severely crimp union ability to wring concessions from Congress.

Particularly concerned about the outcome of contests in Illinois and California, AFL-CIO President George Meany has named two high-level task forces to aid Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.) and defeat California's GOP gubernatorial candidate, Ronald Reagan. The pro-Douglas task force named by Meany includes: Herman Kenin, president of the Musician's Union; Richard Walsh, head of the Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators Union; I. W. Abel, chief of the Steelworkers; and George Harrison, president emeritus of the Railway Clerks.

The anti-Reagan, pro-Brown group includes: Joseph Keenan, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Paul Jennings, chief of the International Union of Electrical Workers; Paul Hall, head of the Seafarer's Union; and Roy Siemiller, president of the Machinists. The COPE branch of Alameda County, Calif., alone plans to make 50,000 phone calls between now and Election Day.

• *Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) has figured prominently on the covers of many magazines throughout the world. The latest: Mexico's principal Communist propaganda magazine. Twenty-two of its 64 pages were devoted to reprinting Kennedy's recent Senate speech on Latin America, in which he said, "Revolution [in Latin America] is coming, whether we like it or not." Many other leftist publications south of the border have also praised RFK.*

Suppressed Pamphlet

The U.S. Office of Education has decided to hold up distribution of 52,000 copies of a 40-page pamphlet containing speeches calling for rezoning, bussing, pupil exchanges and a myriad of other techniques to achieve an end to *de facto* segregation in the schools. Titled *The Human Frontier,* this booklet is a collection of talks delivered by Education Commissioner Harold Howe II in May and June of this year.

HOWE

An excerpt from this pamphlet reads: "Traditional school district boundaries often serve education badly and may have to be changed. New York and New Jersey surrendered state prerogatives to form the Port of New York Authority . . . if we can make such concessions for transportation, I suggest we can make them for education. . . .

"We could, for example, alter political boundaries to bring social, economic and intellectual strength of the suburbs to bear on the problems of the city schools. Building programs for the future could be planned so that new schools would break up, rather than continue, segregation of both the racial and economic sort . . . and if I have my way the Office [of Education] will provide construction funds before long."

While the Office of Education stresses the distribution delay is due to corrections that are being made in the pamphlet, U.S. lawmakers are convinced that the education bureaucrats are halting its release to the public in order not to further antagonize either Congress or the electorate on *de facto* segregation. An Office of Education spokesman, in fact, said a *Human Events* reporter could not even glimpse a copy of the booklet.

Plans for distribution of *The Human Frontier,* it is noted, were quietly shelved after House Republicans raised a furor over bussing and other school integration schemes recently uncovered by Rep. Paul Fino (R.-N.Y.) in an Administration-proposed education act. (See September 24 issue of *Human Events,* page 3, for full details on the proposed measure.)

Fino revealed that officials in the Office of Education were not only intending to force school integration through a multi-billion-dollar education act, but also through a slight alteration in the Demonstration Cities Act—which will soon be taken up by the House.

Thus massive distribution of the Howe speeches at this time, it is felt, would only stir up further anger against the Demonstration Cities proposal and might trigger a reaction against the Administration before the November elections.

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The late Dag Hammarskjold, third from left, inspects U.N. troops in the Congo. Hammarskjold tried to divorce "power politics" from international relations and outgoing U Thant has been making the same mistake.

Why a New Term for U Thant?

The only possible justification is disagreement over who will replace him as secretary-general

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

The anxiety caused by U Thant's apparent refusal to accept a new term as secretary-general of the United Nations is justified only by the almost insuperable difficulty of persuading the Security Council to agree upon his successor. Otherwise his disappearance could only be characterized as a good riddance.

The Security Council is paralyzed by the cold war, which is as present in its ranks as in every other aspect of international life. Because of this the last two secretaries-general have been the champions of the small nations and tried hard to maintain neutrality between the opposing adversaries in the cold war. Dag Hammarskjold admitted as much.

Dag had a mystic commitment, partly as a Christian and partly as a Swede, to the membership of the United Nations with insignificant groups of people that had, in somebody's eyes, the qualifications of nations, and to supporting these "un-states" against "neo-colonialism" or pressure by the big powers. Hammarskjold sought to eliminate "power politics" from international relations. That he failed was inevitable.

Moreover, in the judgment of many, in his commitment to "the rule of law," he overstepped his powers under the U.N. Charter and acted as a power in his own right. This may or may not be a good thing, but it is a far cry from the U.N. Charter. That document, under Article 99, confers upon the secretary-general the permission to "bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security"—nothing more. For the rest he is merely the "chief administrative officer" and can perform "other functions" only when asked to do so by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council.

Dag, as every student of the United Nations knows, went far beyond this.

When he died he was engaged upon one of those "executive actions" (this time against Tshombe in Katanga) which the Charter entrusts to the Security Council but the right to order which, according to good lawyers, the General Assembly usurped in the "Uniting for Peace Resolution" of 1950. Neither France nor the Soviet Union has ever recognized this right. But Dag knew better.

U Thant has been on the whole even less respectful of the limitations of his power than Hammarskjold. Among other things, he has not hesitated to shoot off his mouth about the war in Viet Nam publicly, and expressed opinions about all sorts of other matters which are no business of the chief administrative officer of the United Nations.

He also shared Dag's bias in favor of small countries (coming from one himself) and seemed to believe that the United Nations had been created to curb the power of the larger nations, thus eliminating power politics—except where practiced by small countries. Egypt's invasion of Yemen did not seem to disturb him, nor does Somalia's systematic subversion in Kenya or North Viet Nam's invasion of the south.

Worst of all, Thant seemed unable to recognize that in recent years aggression has been the almost exclusive prerogative of the Communist bloc. This left him the privilege of being "neutral" between aggressors and their victims and protectors—and he erred on the side of the aggressors.

Basic in all this was his failure to grasp the facts of political life: first, that so long as the cold war lasts, effective action by the United Nations in matters involving the Big Two is both futile and imprudent; second, that the United Nations as now constituted is not a device for eliminating power politics (a dream) but for restricting the powerful to observing certain rules—hence the great power veto in the Charter.

This may or may not be ideal, but it is fact that nothing now visible can change. Even in a democracy like the United States, majority rule is essentially rule by the stronger group. Ballots substitute for bullets.

Idealists, lawyers like Ben Cohen, and representatives of little nations (who illogically dominate the assembly though they comprise some 10 per cent of the world's population) do not admit this. But it remains a fact.

Thant, like Hammarskjold, has striven unsuccessfully to change it, thereby denaturing his role as secretary-general. His reappointment can be justified only if he is the only candidate acceptable to both the United States and the Soviet Union.

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RACES of the WEEK

This is the fourteenth installment of our regular pre-election feature, Races of the Week. Each week until Election Day, November 8, *Human Events* will offer as many analyses of key election contests from coast to coast as space permits.

Indiana's 7th District

Myers vs. Tipton

Indiana's newly created and carefully gerrymandered 7th Congressional District represents a calculated effort by Hoosier Democrats to gain still another seat in the House of Representatives.

Under a redistricting ploy personally approved by State Senate Majority Leader Jack Mankin, counties were taken from the old 6th, 7th and 9th Districts to enhance the chances of the Democratic candidate. Not surprisingly, Mankin then filed for the Democratic nomination.

But Mankin was upset by Elden C. Tipton, a retired naval officer who had lost in two earlier tries for Congress. The Democrats came out of the May primary badly split and Mankin has made no effort to rally his supporters behind Tipton.

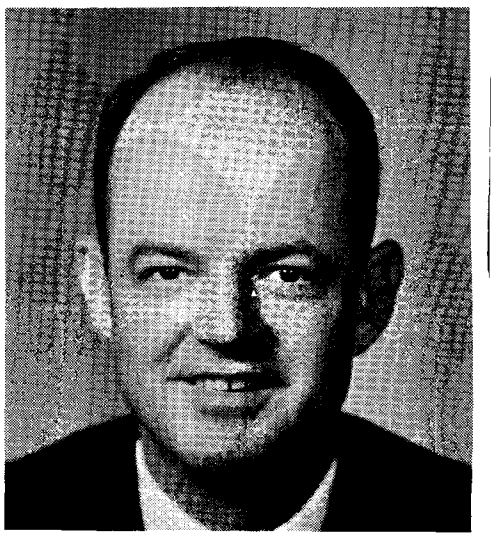
Republicans, in contrast, are united behind John Myers, a Covington banker-farmer. Myers led a field of six in the May primary and his five opponents are actively supporting his candidacy. Myers visited the county fairs throughout the summer, shaking hands and meeting voters. He has scheduled more than 200 "coffee klatches" and nightly addresses business, farm and labor groups throughout the sprawling 13-county district.

The GOP nominee officially kicked off his campaign September 10 with a helicopter tour of the district. He was accompanied by Republican Congressmen William Bray and Richard Roudebush, who have each represented many of the counties in the district for several years. (Despite a slight Democratic edge in registration, the district gave GOP candidates for Congress over 50 per cent of the vote in 1964.)

Myers is making the high cost of living a major issue, demanding economy in government and a halt to "runaway federal spending." He rattles off figures to demonstrate that prices paid by the housewife have skyrocketed—round steak up 70 per cent in a year, bacon 114 per cent, frying chickens 56 per cent.

Tipton has pooh-poohed the rising cost of living. In a recent speech at Greencastle, the Democratic nominee suggested the housewife was to blame by paying the higher food prices. Myers has seized upon Tipton's remark and is citing it in talks and throughout the district.

Both Republicans and Democrats concede the race is close, to be decided in the closing weeks. Tipton is bringing in Teddy Kennedy for an 11th hour campaign appearance October 29. Myers has scheduled former Vice President Richard Nixon on the same day. (Myers for Congress headquarters: 708 Wabash Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.)



MYERS

Tennessee's 7th District

Hurst vs. Blanton

For more than 40 years Democrats have represented Tennessee's 7th Congressional District in Washington. But Julius Hurst, a prominent educator and accomplished vote-getter, has launched a vigorous campaign to become the first Republican since the late Lon Scott to win congressional election in this southwest Tennessee district.

Hurst, an articulate conservative, is taking advantage of a badly splintered Democratic party. Democratic nominee Ray Blanton defeated incumbent Rep. Tom Murray by a scant 300 votes in the August primary and supporters of the veteran congressman have not forgiven his "upstart" opponent.

Blanton, a freshman member of the Tennessee state legislature, waged a campaign that many Murray supporters considered thoroughly unethical, repeatedly drawing attention to the long-time congressman's age and health. Members of the congressman's own family are reliably reported to be working for Hurst.

Hurst is appealing frankly for the backing of the conservatives who for years supported Murray, the most conservative Democrat in the Tennessee delegation. The GOP nominee attacks the "scandalous" misuse of anti-poverty funds, the increasing regimentation of the nation's farmers and the "giant, strangling, over-protective, ever-growing, ever-encroaching, ever-taxing bureaucratic government."

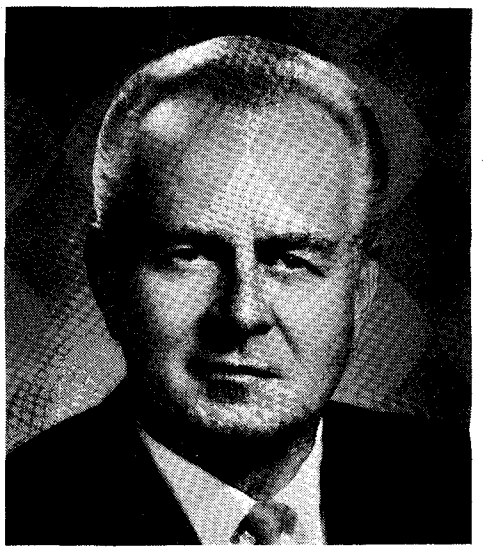
Blanton, in contrast, studiously avoids talking issues. A campaign brochure asks, "Where does Ray Blanton stand?" and replies, "Ray Blanton will stand for you."

But as a member of the state legislature, Blanton stood for the forces of Democratic Gov. Frank Clement. An examination of his record, brief as it is, discloses that he did not once vote against a Clement-backed bill. There is little in his background to suggest Blanton could resist White House lobbyists if the Administration deemed his vote was needed.

In fact, Blanton's father, a wealthy contractor, is the only man in the entire 7th District to belong to the President's Club, the fund-raising adjunct of the Democratic National Committee for which minimum "dues" are $1,000.

The 47-year-old Hurst has a long record of public service. At 21, a year after graduation from the University of Tennessee, he was elected principal of the Finger Junior High School. At 26, he was one of the four heads of the Milan (Tenn.) Arsenal, which employed 10,000 workers.

Hurst returned to the University of Tennessee after the war, earned a masters degree and then joined the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation as director of information. Elected McNairy County School superintendent three times, his victory in 1964 was by the greatest vote of any GOP candidate in local history. In 1965 he was elected Republican state chairman, the first west Tennesseean to hold that office.



HURST

The GOP nominee cites his experience as a teacher and as an administrator in running for Congress. "As your congressman," he says, "I will vigorously oppose legislation tending to take control of our schools out of the hands of local administrators. I will strive to restore to children the right to give thanks to God in public if they wish." (Hurst for Congress headquarters: 113 Highland St., Jackson, Tenn.)

Washington's 6th District

Mahler vs. Hicks

When Lyndon Johnson carried Washington state's 6th Congressional District by 59,000 votes in 1964, he supplied the electoral coattails for a freshman Democrat who has since returned the favor time and again.

Fifty - one - year - old Floyd Hicks, dragged into office by a scant 5,000 votes, has given the White House undeviating support on major issues during his first term in Congress. The nonpartisan *Congressional Quarterly* reports that Hicks toed the Administration line 100 per cent of the time during the first session of the 89th Congress.

Final figures for the second session are not yet available but a preliminary look at the record shows that Hicks, stung by Republican charges that he is an LBJ "rubber stamp," has this year on a handful of occasions voted against the Administration.

In April, for instance, he supported an amendment by Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) to block "food for peace" shipments to countries trading with North Viet Nam. But Hicks voted for the Findley amendment only when it was apparent it had passed overwhelmingly. On the first rollcall he voted "nay," then switched his vote when it won approval by nearly 3 to 1.

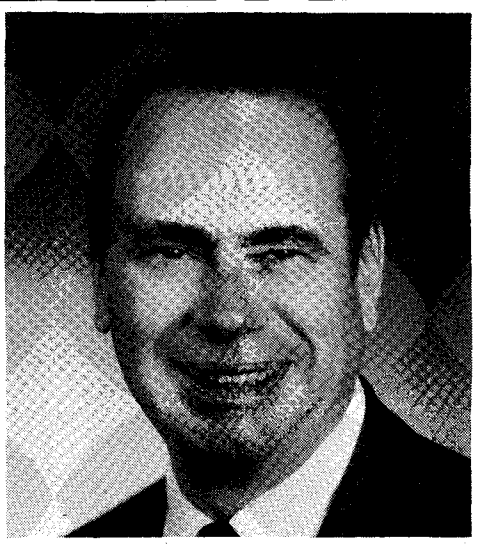
Administration lieutenants have mapped an all-out drive to salvage the 6th District seat. Vice President Humphrey entered the district last week to aid Hicks. Bobby Kennedy is scheduled for an appearance later this month. Sen. Warren Magnuson brought in the Gemini 11 astronauts on a "non-political" visit.

The White House has good reason to fear that Hicks will be a November casualty. The 6th District is traditionally Republican (incumbent Thor Tollefson received more than 70 per cent of the vote in 1962) and the GOP has nominated a strong candidate in George Mahler.

The 46-year-old Mahler enlisted as a seaman in the Naval Reserve at the age of 17. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1941 and during the ensuing years served throughout the world, capping his career as commander of the aircraft carrier *Constellation*, second largest warship afloat.

Mahler, who returned to the University of California in 1962 to earn a master's degree in political science, decided earlier this year to run for Congress. Announcing his candidacy, he explained: "I have grown increasingly concerned about the governmental trends of recent years until I now view with alarm the ever-quickening drive towards concentration of power in our national government, a process which, if allowed to continue unchecked, will soon produce a weak welfare state and end the greatness of our unique American system as a republic."

Mahler apparently struck a responsive chord with many 6th District voters. A political novice, he put together an enthusiastic volunteer organization and captured the GOP nomination September 20, outpolling his nearest competitor 2 to 1. (Mahler for Congress headquarters: P.O. Box 444, Bremerton, Wash. 98310.)



MAHLER

In an obvious bid for headlines, Hicks visited Viet Nam earlier this year and returned to say that things were fine, that the war could be ended in two years. Mahler, a graduate of the Naval War College, says that two more years of fighting will mean another 85,000 U.S. casualties. He calls for stepped-up military action to win the war in Viet Nam.

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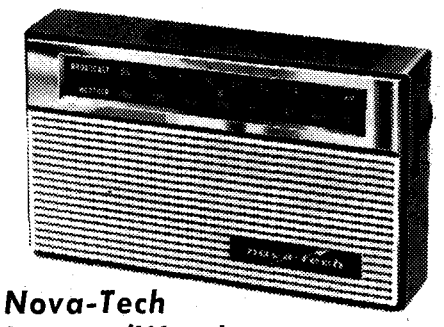

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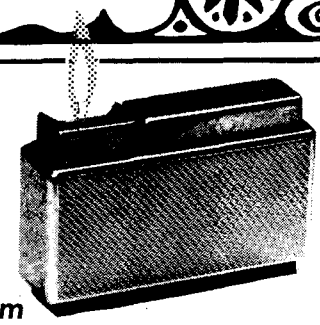

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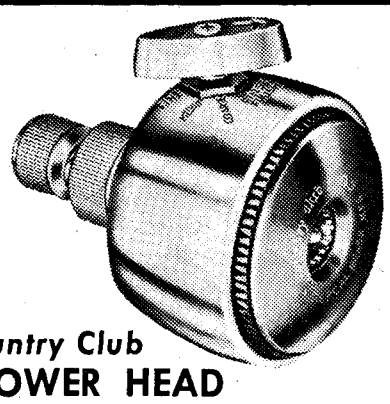

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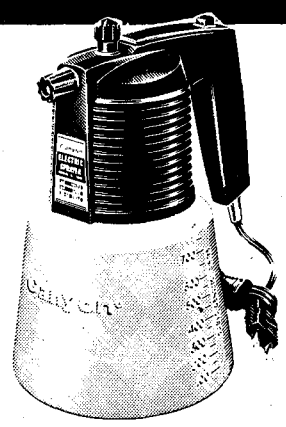

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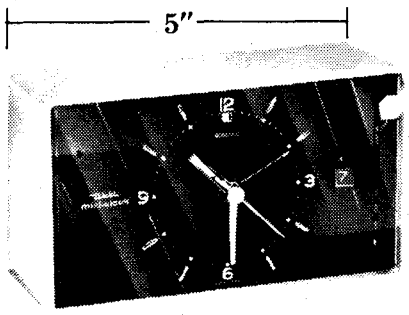

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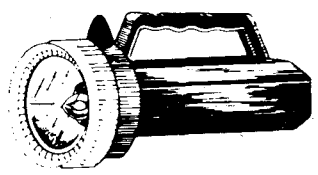

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Allen Drury's New Book

Is the World of Walter Really So Wonderful?

By ALLAN H. RYSKIND

The influential – and liberal – *Book Week* has failed to mention it and the New York *Times* "Book Review Section" condescended to give it only a few, unfavorable remarks on page 54, but Allen Drury's *Capable of Honor* (Doubleday and Co., $5.95) is a work almost anyone to the right of Walter Lippmann should appreciate.

The fast-moving plot has a certain timely relevance to today's world: It includes a President who comes under heavy attack from domestic liberals because he decides to send American boys into the African nation of Gorotoland to save it from communism. There is an attempt by the ambitious and wealthy Ted Jason, who is a cross between JFK and Bobby, to wrest the nomination from the President at the party convention. And the United States (alas, the book is not entirely based on events from contemporary politics) casts its first veto in the United Nations. (The liberals in Drury's book—as they would in real life—suffer fits of apoplexy over such an act.)

The Drury book, however, like his earlier best-seller, Advise and Consent, **is more than an exciting political novel. It is also a glorious, 531-page indictment of the Liberal Establishment, with Drury rapping those who control it in almost every paragraph.**

For those who suffer frustration and murderous ulcers from being unable to articulate a healthy anger toward the Establishment, this book points the way. Would you like to see some character like Walter Lippmann really told off? This Drury volume does it in style. Do you harbor antipathy for Arthur Schlesinger Jr.? The editors of the New York *Times?* The Kennedys? U.N. idolators? Drury dishes out delicious attacks against them all—and one will savor these sallies long after he has finished the book.

Drury does not, of course, assault such people by actual name, but he deals out his punishment to thinly disguised fictional characters who bear a striking resemblance to prominent liberals on the scene today.

There is, for example, the smug, self-righteous columnist, Walter Dobius, rated a philosopher-statesman by his fellow liberals; his words are instantaneously picked up by his sycophantic followers in the press and in the government. Aside from his pomposity, Dobius is an active pleader for a *detente* with the Soviet Union.

Another Drury character, TV commentator Frankly Unctuous, smoothly insinuates the liberal slant into his newscasts. Who has not seen a dozen or so commentators like him?

The author also takes a dig at a powerful newspaper known as "The Greatest Publication That Absolutely Ever Was" whose editors cannot appear to tolerate a viewpoint other than their own. One would be hard pressed to believe that any similarity between this fictional paper and the New York *Times* is entirely coincidental.

A reporter who covered the Washington scene for many years, Drury consciously tears into the liberal elements of the Fourth Estate.

It is his major thesis that a small band of liberals in the communications media, with influence out of all proportion to their size, so consistently – and deliberately – distort the news that the average American finds it almost impossible to discover the truth.

This clique is fully skilled at portraying responsible conservatives and anti-Communists in the worst possible light. They reshape events, print distorted photographs, use the carefully placed adjective and adverb and omit the relevant facts for the purpose of conveying preconceived ideas.

These twisters of truth, suggests Drury, are destroying the Republic.

The aforementioned Walter Dobius, who so strongly resembles the real-life Walter Lippmann, typifies the columnist for whom Drury has utter contempt. In a chapter titled "The World of Walter Wonderful"—for that is Dobius' nickname – Drury delivers a scathing attack against the Walters of this globe. The description of Dobius reminds one not only of Lippmann but a half-dozen other liberal columnists that come with the morning paper.

"There was something quite precious about Walter Dobius," Drury relates, "as though he were handing down tablets from a golden sarcophagus in the Smithsonian. But there was also something quite powerful about him. More powerful, in fact, than any other single commentator on the American scene.

"Regularly his solemnly portentous, more-than-a-little pompous countenance stared out upon his countrymen from the head of his column, as if to say, 'Who are you, and what makes you think you know what's going on? Much better you should listen to me, peasants. I *really* know What It's All About.'

"And such is the obliging nature of peasants that they had long ago accepted this implied self-anointment—which was much more than implied in the title of his column ('The Way It Is'). . . . As broad as the oceans, as high as the sky, ran the writ of Walter Dobius to tell humanity what to do."

Drury has equally unflattering descriptions of other liberal prototypes.

There is, for example, his splendid caricature of a liberal party tossed for Prince Obifumatta, a Communist-serving rebel from the African nation Gorotoland. Attending this gala affair are members of the liberal press who fawn over "Prince Obi" because he is from Africa and because it is the "in" thing to do.

A passage from the book reveals Drury's utter contempt for so many of the liberal reporters on the Washington scene. The hostess says of Prince Obi:

"He is a doll, a doll, a *doll!* And, of course," she added with an abrupt transition to complete solemnity, "one of the Truly Great Men of Our Time."

"*We* think so," said the man from the *New Yorker,* somewhere behind her.

"*We* think so," said the man from the *New Republic,* somewhere behind him.

"*We* think so," said the man from the *In-Group Quarterly,* trying to see around them.

"*We* think so," said *Newsweek,* right out front and smiling up at Prince Obi with a fearfully concentrated gaze. . . .

"Tell us what you think of the President's defense of Stardard Oil's exploitation of your country," the *New Yorker* demanded with a nervous little giggle, coming closer.

"Tell us what you think of this attempt by Washington to launch a new colonialism in Africa," the *Reporter* suggested, lighting his pipe. . . .

"Tell us *anything,*" breathed *Newsweek,* stabbing Prince Obi unexpectedly in the region of the belly-button with an eight-inch ivory cigarette holder picked up on a 24-hour survey of Southeast Asia's trouble spots last spring.

"Yes," shrieked the hostess, "*do* tell us, doll!"

"It would hardly behoove me, as a visitor to your great country, to say anything critical about it on such a pleasant social occasion—" Prince Obifumatta began slowly.

"Yes, yes!" said the *New Yorker* eagerly.

"Yes, yes!" said the *New Republic.*

"Yes, yes!" said the *Reporter* and the man from the *In-Group Quarterly.*

"God, don't keep us in suspense!" cried *Newsweek.* "Out with it, Obi, out with it!"

"*But,*" said Obifumatta, "it does seem to me that in these times of great challenge—"

"*In which the United States is playing,* at best, a shabby and equivocal part," the *New Yorker* offered quickly.

"—when the eyes of the world are upon this country—"

"Whose people and leaders seem absolutely stupified by their own lack of intelligence and imagination," contributed the *Reporter.*

"—and when both abroad and at home her attitude toward the colored races of this earth is under such heavy fire—"

"Which of course is . . . well deserved!" cried the *New Republic,* gulping his martini with feverish concentration.

"—then it does seem to me—"

"Oh, *tell* us," cried the *In-Group Quarterly.*

"—that there is reasonable ground for criticism in recent events."

"How well you put it!" exclaimed *Newsweek,* extricating the cigarette holder from Prince Obi's midriff and swinging it about into the eye of the earnest little man from the *Nation.* "Doesn't he put it well, everybody? Doesn't he?"

Overdrawn? Unfair? Perhaps. But those non-members of the Liberal Establishment who have occasionally been invited to such gatherings find this description only a trifle exaggerated for dramatic impact. Such reporters, after all, do exist.

There's much more than this to the book, of course, but why spoil it? The reader should be permitted to discover Mr. Drury's own perspicacious remarks about the liberals for himself.

McNamara Finally OK's New Aircraft

By BARRY GOLDWATER

The world's worst secretary of defense, Robert Strange McNamara, has suddenly jolted himself out of the peaceful slumber that has lasted throughout his disastrous term of office. He has at long, long last awakened to the fact that the United States, whose defense he is sworn to uphold, needs some new fighting aircraft.

This fact, which seems so momentous to McNamara, should have been apparent to a bright six-year-old any time over the past few years, particularly since the step-up of fighting in Viet Nam.

In mid-September it was announced that we had lost more than 500 planes in Viet Nam. A few months before that, testimony before congressional committees clearly indicated our air losses had cut so deeply that the Tactical Air Command could not adequately perform its mission if called on for any new emergency.

And years before that, while McNamara was busy worrying about installing new computers to handle paperwork, military men were pleading with him that men, not computers, fight battles and that some of these men, being pilots, needed new planes in which to ply their trade.

It was particularly pointed out to the secretary, as he nodded in his ivory-headed tower, that tactical aircraft, even old-fashioned propeller craft, are essential items in fighting the sort of counter-insurgency wars which communism openly has declared on us.

The secretary snoozed on, and the planes did not get built.

At the same time he was told repeatedly that we needed more helicopters for these counter-insurgency emergencies. The secretary scarcely blinked, and his long nap away from reality went on blissfully undisturbed.

Some months ago he shyly admitted that he had, for all his brilliance, been wrong in not ordering helicopters when his professional military advisers had urged him to do so.

And now, once again way past due, he says he has shifted some $700 million in military funds for other new aircraft we need. Altogether he wants 280 more planes than planned in fiscal 1968.

Not only is McNamara too late with his decision, but this reasoning is equally faulty. Although his budget figures the Viet Nam war to end by June 30, 1967 (he has one of Washington's more weird crystal balls), it would be wise to prepare for fighting beyond that, he says.

As he has been for years, the secretary is totally ignorant of our preparedness needs. He justifies this plane order on the basis of actual fighting, but his job calls for providing this nation with the weapons to protect itself no matter what the eventuality.

Secretary McNamara's mind can't seem to grasp this, and he continues to bumble along, brandishing his budgets and crying that we can only spend money for immediate needs and the future be hanged.

His ruthless cutback of efforts to prepare for a military role in space is a prime example. His reluctant and tardy efforts to keep up our strength in manned aircraft is just another in an ever-growing list.

When you vote this year you might remember that a vote for anyone who supports this Administration is a vote, also, for the worst secretary of defense we've ever had.

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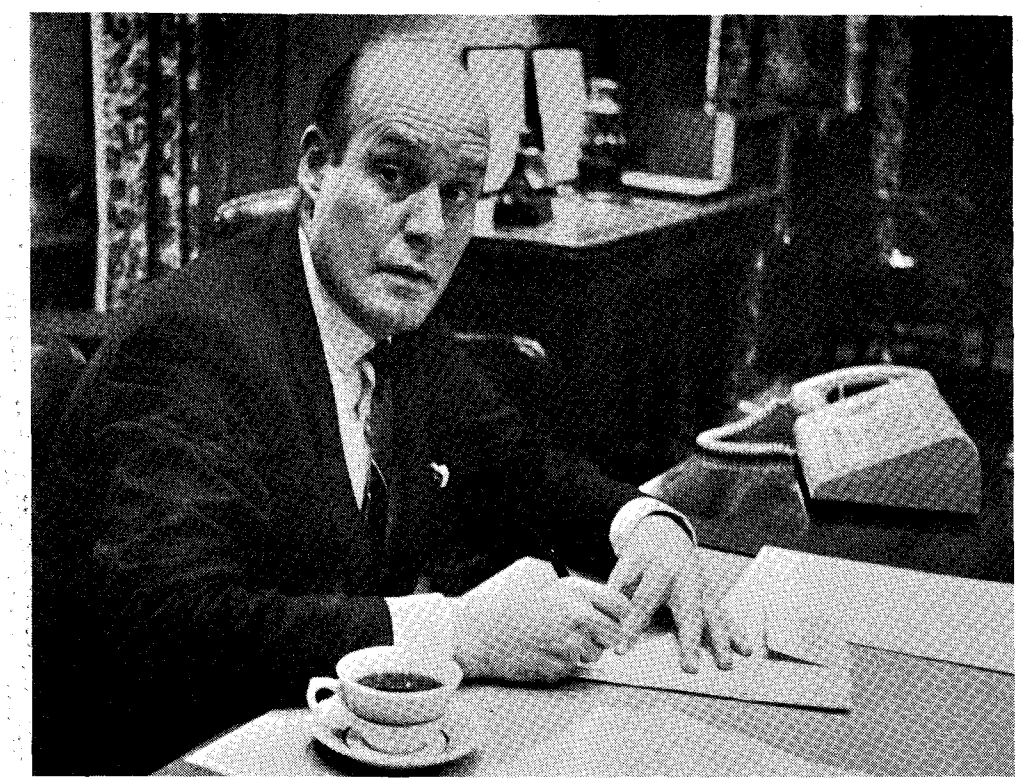

Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach starts to clean out his desk at the Justice Department prior to moving over to be the No. 2 man at State.

They Laughed at Katzy

From the Richmond *News Leader*

The White House press corps is ordinarily a hard-nosed group. But when President Johnson announced that Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach was going to be the new No. 2 man at the State Department—they laughed.

The TV recordings caught it unmistakably: a low, swelling, nervous laugh, intermixed with interjections of incredulity. TV newscaster David Brinkley was forced to explain away the newsmen's spontaneous reaction as one of surprise, rather than open insubordination, but his apologies really didn't matter. Mr. Katzenbach's new role is preposterous.

Knowledgeable observers immediately spotted a demotion. The new job will bring Mr. Katzenbach less money, less prestige, less influence in his chosen field. He moves out of the magic circle of the Cabinet into the wider echelons of government subordinates.

He has had no preparation for the complex job of under secretary, a job which is far more technical even than that of the secretary; the No. 2 man is the one who negotiates the infinitely complicated international agreements on financial, military and political affairs. Mr. Katzenbach may look forward either to making a fool of himself, or making good under forced draft.

Friends of the attorney general are hoping that the appointment presages a step up to secretary when Dean Rusk retires; however, the retirement of Dean Rusk has been one of the rumors most bandied about during the past few years.

What is more probable is that Mr. Johnson is trying to dump Mr. Katzenbach, a symbol of militant federal activity, as fast as he can before the elections. Maybe it's just coincidence that the 1966 Civil Rights Bill was killed on September 19, and Mr. Katzenbach was relieved of his duties on the morning of September 21. Most of that bill, with its egregious titles on juries and open housing, was straight out of Mr. Katzenbach's shop.

Legal analysts were mortified at its sloppy and ill-considered provisions, although Mr. Katzenbach defended them through his teeth. Lyndon Johnson doubtless could forgive him for poor legal work, but the attorney general committed the unpardonable political crime of failure.

At the same time, Mr. Johnson is skilled in reading such accurate bellwethers as Everett Dirksen. The senator from Illinois knows which way the nation is blowing; and today it is blowing away from Mr. Katzenbach and the civil rights drive.

Mr. Johnson felt the need to take a fast reef in his sails. He shipped a few snickers and guffaws in the process, but these can be borne. In the President's view, it's bound to be better to have reporters laughing at the fate of Mr. Katzenbach than to have the voters laughing in November at the fate of LBJ.

□ □ □

New York Plumbers To Get $8.58 Per Hour

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

A tentative agreement has been reached to end a 49-day strike by 2,200 union plumbers in Brooklyn and Queens, New York. The agreement will ultimately raise journeymen's pay and fringe benefits to $8.58 an hour from the present $7.29.

Some 4,000 plumbers in Manhattan and the Bronx are expected to settle soon on similar terms.

A spokesman for the United Association of Plumbers (AFL-CIO) said the agreement will extend until 1969. It calls for three boosts in hourly rate of 43 cents each.

A union demand for a reduction in the workday to six hours from seven was dropped.

□ □ □

NCC TESTIMONY—David Hunter, deputy general secretary of the National Council of Churches, recently testified for the group in opposition to the Dirksen amendment to permit voluntary prayer in the public schools. It was not the first time that Hunter had expressed opinions that few churchgoers would accept. In January, for instance, he denounced American intervention in Viet Nam. "I don't want to live under communism in the United States," he said in Indianapolis, "but if I were in Viet Nam I don't know if I would feel the same way. I doubt I would Maybe the Vietnamese can better use communism than anything else available as a way to move to democratization."

Brooklyn Woman Freed

More Supreme Court 'Justice'

From the Chicago *Tribune*

A Brooklyn woman who admitted killing her four-year-old son in a fit of anger was set free in court on September 26, and this is what the judge said when she thanked him:

"Don't thank me. Thank the United States Supreme Court. You killed the child and you ought to go to jail. The trouble is, there is insufficient evidence, because of the Supreme Court decision, so that's that."

The prosecutor had asked the court "with great reluctance" to dismiss the indictment for second degree murder because there was no evidence against the woman other than her own confession.

This is the latest injustice resulting from the 1964 Supreme Court ruling in the case of Danny Escobedo, who had been convicted in Chicago of murdering his sister-in-law.

The court found that although his confession was voluntary, he had been handcuffed, prevented from seeing his lawyer, and had not been told of his right to remain silent. Therefore, according to five of the justices, he had been "compelled to be a witness against himself" in violation of the Constitution. Four justices dissented, saying the ruling went far beyond the Constitution and would obstruct law enforcement.

Last June the court expanded its doctrine in the Miranda case, involving an Arizonan convicted of kidnapping and rape. The decision held that a suspect must be warned of his right to keep silent and to have the advice of counsel. He must be informed that anything he says may be used in evidence against him. If he signifies that he does not want counsel, it must be established that he does so "voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently."

The Brooklyn woman did not even have all the grievances of Escobedo. There is no evidence that the police did more than question her or that she asked for a lawyer. Yet she has gone free, on the apparent assumption that under the court ruling the police must protect criminal suspects from their own investigation.

Instead of abandoning their duty to the public, state prosecutors and judges ought to be governed by their own consciences and hope that a case such as the Brooklyn one is carried to the Supreme Court. If this were to happen, the court might be tempted to reexpress itself in more sensible terms and keep the insidious ripples of its previous ruling from spreading indefinitely.

Danny Escobedo

Some Iron Curtain Humor

By DUMITRU DANIELOPOL in the Burbank (Calif.) *Daily Review*

People of the satellite nations of Eastern Europe have not lost their sense of humor—although it's usually rather sardonic.

Radio Free Europe records some of the jokes coming from behind the Iron Curtain:

On their way home from the Warsaw Pact meeting in Bucharest recently, Brezhnev asked Kosygin:

"Did you see the lovely new watch Ceausescu had on his wrist?"

"No," said Kosygin. "Show it to me."

* * *

"You were not at the last party meeting."

"Had I known it was the last party meeting, I certainly would have gone."

* * *

A top Communist boss took a mistress.

One day she called him at home. The boss's wife answered.

"Who is this speaking?" the wife asked.

"A schoolmate of your husband," was the answer.

"Don't be silly," said the wife. "He never went to school."

* * *

"Comrades, the revolution will sweep the world," said the commissar. "Every country will soon be Communist. Even America."

"Let's hope not," muttered a student. "We will all starve to death. There will be no one left to sell us wheat."

* * *

The top Polish Communist economist, Oskar Lange, was lying on his death bed.

Anxious party members leaned close, eager for his economic testament.

"What can we do to save the zloty?" they asked.

"Make two holes in the coin," said Lange.

"Two holes!" exclaimed the commissars. "Why?"

"Then you can sell it as a button for a zloty and a half," he answered and died.

* * *

"Did you know that if you go to Lenin square, they give you a car free?" exclaimed one Soviet party worker.

"Yes," replied another. "But you haven't got it quite right.

"It is not Lenin square, but Red square. It isn't a car, but a bicycle. And they don't *give* it to you—you have to steal it!"

□ □ □

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Bright Spot in Foreign Policy

LBJ Seems to Be Changing U.S. Attitude Toward Portugal

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Behind the scenes President Johnson is wisely easing our censorious policy toward Portugal. This is a victory for common sense.

President Kennedy's New Frontier repeatedly encouraged insurrection in Portuguese Angola, as it did throughout Africa. This policy contained a political pitch for the Negro vote in the United States. Our votes in the United Nations, in turn, were dedicated to buttering up the Afro-Asian bloc in a bid for "world opinion"—which is never defined.

How could this sabotage of our NATO ally conceivably serve the American interest or the global welfare for which 305,000 armed Americans are fighting a horrible war in Viet Nam?

The Communists' constant strategy to drain NATO's strength, in which French President Charles de Gaulle is cooperating so handsomely and tragically, has pressed harder and harder on Portugal.

While we support 325,000 armed Americans in NATO, the Reds have reduced the Portuguese forces standing at our side to practically nothing.

Their strategy packs a double punch, for, as everywhere, it includes draining away a nation's funds that otherwise could improve living conditions. About 45 per cent of Portugal's entire national budget now goes for military costs, chiefly to fight the Communist-directed African guerrillas marauding among Angola's 11 tribal groups.

On September 13 Portuguese Defense Minister Gomes de Araujo reported in Lisbon that 80,000 Portuguese troops are in that far-off place and in Mozambique. There goes most of our U.S. taxpayers' military aid to this NATO ally, useless to us where we need it. And there goes another backlash against the global welfare hopes which we pay billions for in foreign aid.

Angola is sprawled along 1,000 miles of Africa's west coast. It is a triangle almost twice the size of Texas and nearly half the size of the European continent. Part of its interior fronts on Red-dominated Zambia. For the first time, emboldened terrorist cadres of the so-called Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola have attacked from Zambia.

They are directed from Leipzig, East Germany, which is the true headquarters of this insurrectionist organization.

In NATO intelligence circles the Leipzig apparatus is designated as "Agitprop." Its parent organization is the Lenin School of Political Warfare, which has operated in Moscow for 41 years.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk has testified before a Senate subcommittee that 6,000 to 8,000 African students are in Communist-bloc countries and that more than 10 hours a day of Communist broadcasts (including a steady stream from Castro's Cuba) are beamed exclusively to Africa.

The NATO intelligence files, which I have seen in Paris, show Agitprop now runs Afro-Asian Communist indoctrination programs in about 177 colleges and 6,600 secondary schools in Iron Curtain countries, a trade-union institute for Africans in Budapest, and terrorist training centers in Prague and Warsaw and in Bernau and Bautzen, East Germany, under the Leipzig command.

Moscow's Patrice Lumumba University alone has tooled up and sent back to their African homeland more than 1,000 trained insurrectionists in the past six months.

Those attacking Angola from Zambia are called the Hangan Corps, in honor of Abdulla Kassim Hangan, trained at Patrice Lumumba University, who seized the strategic island of Zanzibar in the Communist coup, put a gun at the back of American Consul Frederick P. Picard and drove him off to Tanganyika on the mainland.

These guerrilla experts, to say nothing of those trained by Red China, spread north and south of Zambia. They are entrenched in Ghana, Guinea, Burundi, the Cameroons, the Sudan, Somaliland, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Mali, Morocco and clear down to the border of South Africa.

Once back in their homelands they pillage the helpless people, exactly as the Viet Cong have in South Viet Nam. They do this where anti-Communists often outnumber them 100 to 1. Then the pillaged are left moribund, terrified and ruined by the treachery of their own countrymen.

The foreign policy of the United States should be established on three fundamentals: We must define America's interests clearly; we must realize that so-called world opinion is often merely a Trojan horse manipulated by the Communists themselves; and we should never —*never*—proceed abroad on the basis of domestic politics here at home.

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What Two-Term 'Tradition'?

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

One of the commentators was droning along the other day about the chances of Sen. Edward Kennedy achieving the presidency.

He reasoned that if Mr. Johnson is re-elected and if Robert Kennedy is elected in 1972 "and serves the traditional two terms," then the younger Kennedy's chance will not come until 1980.

The phrase that stopped us was "the traditional two terms."

It's a common phrase. As every schoolboy knows, or should know, President Franklin Roosevelt broke the "tradition" by being elected to four terms, whereupon the Constitution was amended to make sure that no future President would serve more than the "traditional" two.

But what about that tradition? How many American Presidents have served two consecutive terms?

Dwight Eisenhower, of course.

But not Truman or FDR or Hoover or Coolidge or Harding. We have to go back to Woodrow Wilson to find a second one.

Keep going: Taft, the first Roosevelt, McKinley, Cleveland, whose two terms were not consecutive, Harrison, Arthur, Garfield, Hayes and finally U.S. Grant, who did indeed serve two terms.

That makes three two-term Presidents —the total for the last 129 years. We have to go to the very beginning of the Republic to discover the "tradition." Five of the first seven Presidents were two-termers but there have been only Grant, Wilson and Eisenhower since. Not much of a tradition, that one.

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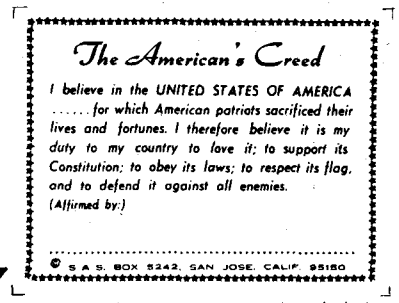
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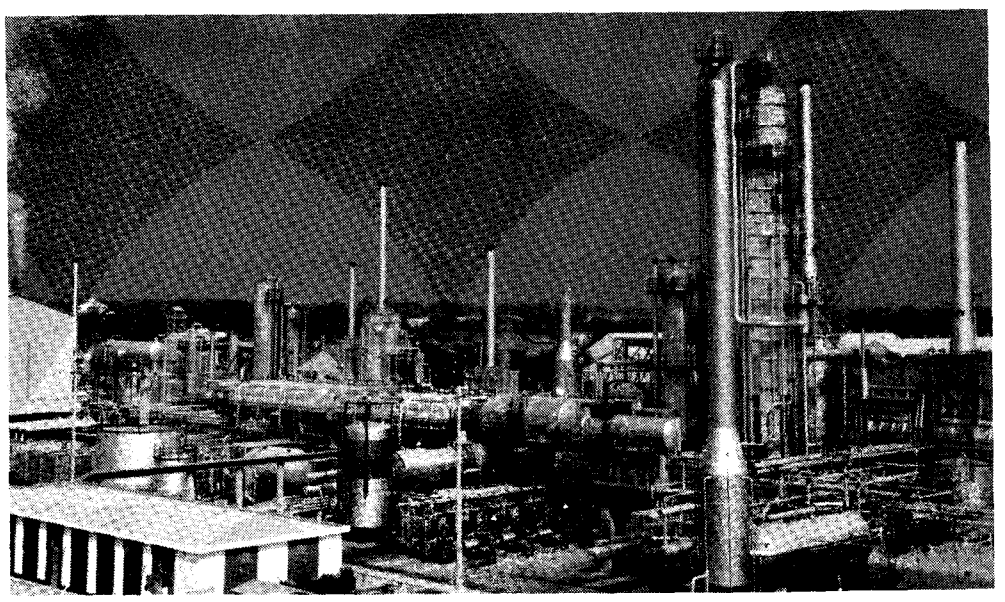

The Kaohsiung refinery is a valuable element in Taiwan's strong economy.

Chiang Kai-shek Asks:

'How Would United States React To Invasion of Mainland China?'

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Taipei, Taiwan:—The message came while our party was inspecting the naval port and big oil refinery of Kaohsiung on the south coast of Taiwan: I could see President Chiang Kai-shek.

Since the news from Red China would seem to make it appear that a year of great and unforeseen opportunity may be dawning for the Free Chinese to exploit troubles on the mainland, I hurried back to Taipei as fast as I could. The typhoon clouds that enveloped the plane for a trip of a couple of hundred miles over the mountainous spine of the beautiful island seemed just as opaque as the future of Asia, but possibly Chiang, who had fought the Communists for 40 years and remains the generalissimo of 600,000 crack troops, could offer something to pierce the obscurity.

Presently I found myself being driven to the summer home of President Chiang on Yang Ming Mountain, which, significantly, is named for a Confucian scholar who said "to know is not enough; you must act on it."

James Shen, the generalissimo's interpreter for 10 years, had told me that his boss, who is nearing 80, is in excellent shape, but I wasn't prepared for the youngish, almost dapper, person who entered the room and bade me be seated beneath one of his wife's remarkable paintings.

The interview was not quite orthodox, for Chiang himself did most of the questioning for a full half hour. He wanted to know about the whole American scene. One question in particular crackled through the room. In James Shen's paraphrase it was, "What would be the reaction in the United States if the Free Chinese were to invade the mainland on their own?"

I tried to answer as carefully as I could. The American attitude would surely be conditioned by fear. The nature of the response would depend on the degree of provocation: Americans need the sinking of a *Maine* or a Pearl Harbor or a Cuban missile crisis to bring them to accept the risk of war. I said there would be a howl from the left if the Free Chinese were to try invasion, and mentioned the American attitude as of the year 1937, when Franklin D. Roosevelt's famous "quarantine the aggressors" speech provoked a wave of apprehension. But, as in 1937, there could be second thoughts.

Then, as the interview developed, it became apparent that the generalissimo was thinking that historical opportunity might present itself in compelling fashion at an unforeseen moment.

He spoke about Lin Piao, Red China's defense minister and Mao's anointed candidate for future leadership. When Mao goes, there is a question whether Lin Piao will have the loyalty of the army. As Chiang outlined it, the fact that Mao and Lin turned to the Red Guard rather than trust the so-called Liberation Army to carry through the purges of the "cultural revolution" could be a portent of future defections.

During the civil war Lin Piao commanded the 4th Field Army, and presumably the soldiers of this unit would stick by him. But the 1st Army was commanded by Peng Teh-huai, who was fired from his job as Lin's predecessor in the Defense Ministry in 1959. The 2nd Army was headed by Liu Po-chen, the "one-eyed general," who has been relieved. And the 3rd Army was led by Chen Yi, now the foreign minister. As Taiwan intelligence sees it, there could be disillusioned subordinates in at least half of the Red Chinese forces. And military defection has played a big role in Chinese history in the past.

I asked the generalissimo if military defectors in a coming Red break-up might go over to the side of the Soviet Union, thus precipitating a three-cornered fight on the mainland. He thought that some might be loyal to "revisionist" communism, but said the great bulk would come to "our side."

The generalissimo held out no hope that Mao or Lin Piao can be led to peaceful ways. Within three to five years Red China will have deliverable atomic missiles. When that time comes, a mere local U.S. victory in Viet Nam will dwindle to a side issue. Mao and Lin figure they could sacrifice 300 million Chinese in an atomic war and still win.

Chiang said there will be no chance for a "soft," or Khrushchev-type, generation to develop in Red China, as it did over a 40-year period in Russia, for history today is running too fast. Atomic technology is moving much more swiftly in Red China than biological processes, and the crunch with the West will come before a peaceful, younger Red mainland generation can mature.

The logic of the generalissimo's views is that a successful pre-emptive invasion of the mainland by the Free Chinese before Mao and Lin have atomic power will save the United States a great tragedy. But will the easy, optimistic American people listen?

(Copyright 1966, King Features Synd.)

Union 'Education Groups' Evade Law

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Federal law prohibits labor unions from making direct contributions to political parties or candidates. Individuals in unions, of course, aren't so restricted.

Unions get around the law by setting up "political education" organizations separate from the union and support these political arms with "donations."

Locally, the steamfitters carry this evasion to such extremes that their officers reportedly spend up to $600,000 a year promoting various political candidates favorable to their union.

In the latest exhibition of tossing about large sums of money for political purposes, it is reported that five steamfitter officers each have donated $1,000 to the President's Club, a fund-raising device of the national Democratic party.

We doubt that these officers would give $1,000 of their own money to Mr. Johnson's inner sanctum group. The probability is that part or all of the money came from the union.

There should be new legislation to effectively stop this massive union funneling of workers' money to back political candidates and parties.

Unions, by tossing around hundreds of thousands of dollars, have shown they can gain disproportionate representation all the way from City Hall to Washington.

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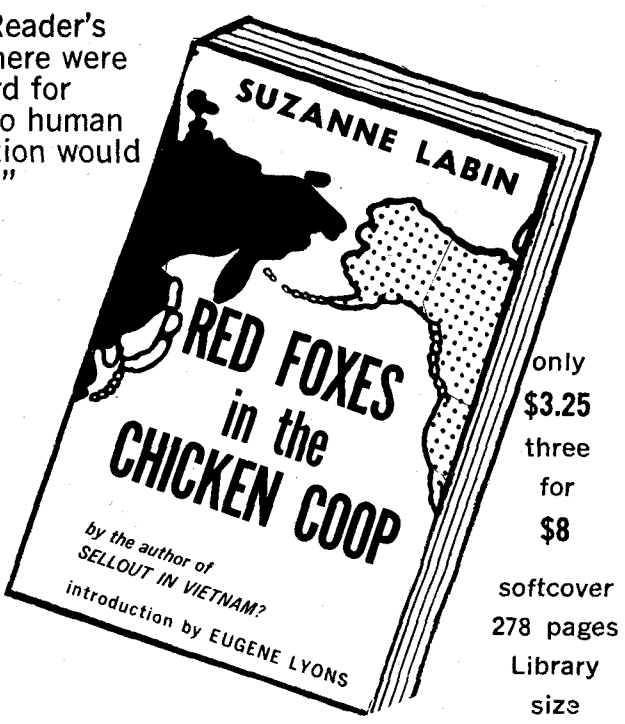

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WASHINGTON, July 26—Perhaps the most important and understandable volume on the immediate struggle between communism and freedom is "Red Foxes in the Chicken Coop,".. details the magnitude of the red global effort, the resources in material, training, and manpower involved, and the intricate organization that has been fashioned to carry out political aims, from secret cells to vast openly operating fronts. ••

•• This is but a brief mention of what should be must reading for everyone who wants to understand the world struggle of which he is a part today. It should be of particular interest to the young who must pay the piper for the false tunes being played today and for those who train the young, the professors and teachers. •• WALTER TROHAN in Chicago Tribune

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The Conscience of Congress

By LEE EDWARDS

In 1947 Washington columnist Drew Pearson displayed his usual acumen and accuracy by dismissing an unknown freshman senator in the following fashion: "A grain dealer and turkey raiser who pretends to be an expert statesman. [He] is out of place in the Senate. Class D rating."

Today, the "turkey raiser" with an alleged Class D rating has won an "A-1" rating from every political quarter as an incorruptible investigator of the federal government who has saved the American taxpayer hundreds of millions of dollars.

His name: John James Williams, senior senator from Delaware.

He is not the chairman of any senatorial committee. Even his warmest supporters will concede that he is an indifferent speaker. In a city where a cocktail party is often more important than a congressional debate, he does not drink, smoke or go to embassy parties. He has never been mentioned as a presidential candidate. He does not represent a strategically located or populous state.

Yet when he rises to make a speech on the Senate floor, everyone listens. They have learned to pay attention to the quiet, unassuming legislator who has been called a "one-man FBI." And just like the FBI, Williams usually gets his man.

Prominent officials who have wished that John Williams had stuck to his chicken farming in Delaware include:

• William Boyle, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Williams revealed in 1951 that Boyle, while Democratic chairman, had interceded with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on behalf of a private client who wanted a loan. As a result, Boyle resigned.

• Joseph Nunan, ex-commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Lawyer Nunan represented an Indiana brewery which owed the federal government $812,000 in taxes. In 1952 Williams showed that after considering the case, the Treasury Department "compromised" the tax claim for $4,500—and then gave the company a refund of $35,000! Nunan resigned from his New York law firm.

• Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York City. In February 1963 Williams outlined in detail "official" junkets by Powell to Europe and federal loans approved for various Powell enterprises and asked whether such a man was better qualified to investigate juvenile or adult delinquency (as chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, Powell held hearings on juvenile crime). Williams was the first member of Congress to publicly challenge Powell, whose chairmanship is now being questioned by fellow Democrats fed up with his dictatorial procedures and playboy antics.

• Bobby Baker, the former secretary to the Democratic majority in the Senate. In October 1963 Williams went to Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield with evidence of substantial wrong-doing. For five days they attempted to set up a meeting with Baker. On the fifth day, Bobby Baker, whose annual salary was $19,611.72 and who owned a $125,000 home in Washington's exclusive Spring Valley, resigned. Today he faces charges of tax evasion, fraud, theft and conspiracy.

Fellow Republicans have similarly winced at the charges of the implacably honest Delaware senator. Williams accused Guy Gabrielson, chairman of the Republican National Committee, of interceding like Democratic Chairman Boyle with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Gabrielson was replaced.

In 1953, during the first months of the new Eisenhower Administration, Williams rejected a suggestion by GOP colleagues to clear all public disclosures of Republican wrong-doing through a special committee. With characteristic candor, Williams explained: "You can't sort these things out on the basis of your party or my party."

First elected to the Senate in 1946, John Williams has been re-elected three times. One home state paper has editorialized: "Delaware prefers to see Williams in the Senate and give him further opportunity to see that the U.S. government is run as circumspectly as the Millsboro Feed Co. is." (As you might suspect, the Williams family owns the Millsboro Feed Co.)

Sen. Williams' "favorite" investigations concentrate on the Treasury Department. Primarily as a result of his digging, appointments of IRS directors are no longer political but under civil service. There has been a decentralization of offices—with more authority in the hands of regional directors and less likelihood, in Williams' words, "of someone in Washington clearly manipulating taxes for personal profit." His investigation was clearly needed: Out of 64 IRS directors back in 1951, eight were indicted and five went to prison.

He spends almost every night studying the thick, dry-as-dust reports of official Washington. "It's a funny thing about government reports," Williams comments. "Millions and millions are spent preparing them, but almost nobody ever reads them. Most of the scandals I've uncovered have been from leads developed from such reports or from material in the government's own files."

Sen. Williams also points out that from the beginning his investigations would not have succeeded without help from federal employes, particularly in his investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. "They are the real heroes," he says. "They risked their jobs."

But they would have had no place to go and no one to talk to unless Sen. John Williams was sitting in the Senate.

In 1963, when he was chastized for openly discussing the activities of Congressman Powell, Sen. Williams, whose formal education stopped after graduation from high school, replied:

"None of us is above criticism. After all, if we cannot criticize ourselves occasionally, who will criticize us? Shall we say that we can find fault with the Administration, we can find fault with those outside of government, but we must not open our mouths to criticize anyone connected with the House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate?"

Throughout his 20 years in the Senate, John Williams' answer has been a resounding "No!" And as a result of those two decades of public service, the quiet senator from Delaware has come to be called, with undeniable justification, the "conscience of the Congress."

An Interview with Senator John J. Williams

Q. A federal grand jury on January 5 of this year indicted Bobby Baker, former secretary of the Senate Democratic majority, for tax evasion, fraud, theft and conspiracy. The trial has now been put off until January 1967. Do you think the Justice Department and the courts are dragging their heels in this case?

A. It has always been my policy not to comment on a case while it is before the courts. Every man is entitled to his day in court, and it would be inappropriate for me to use the forum of the Senate while the man is being tried. Besides, any comment you might make *after* the case has been decided would be called prejudiced if you spoke out *before* the trial was held.

Now, of course, I have been watching the case closely and I may have some comments afterwards.

If a member of Congress or a committee keeps harping about a case while it is being tried, such activity might enable a man to get a new trial based on "outside pressures."

Q. As the senator who played the most important role in breaking the Baker case, what do you think Congress should do to prevent any future Baker scandals?

A. What it should have done with the Baker case was to be more aggressive and to pursue all the leads and not be concerned where they led.

There is no question that the Democratic members of the Rules Committee blocked the investigation. As I said at the time, they handled the case with as much enthusiasm as a boy going to the woodshed for a licking.

I don't think the Baker case was ever fully exposed. He couldn't possibly have done all that alone—without some assistance. I was certainly not proud of the Senate and the way it handled the case. But I do think that Carl Curtis [of Nebraska] went far beyond the normal course to pursue the investigation. Without him the investigation might have failed. He did his homework and stayed on the job.

Let me make it clear that I'm not being partisan. I have said often that we have good Democrats and good Republicans, but the record is there regarding the Rules Committee investigation of Baker.

In my opinion, the party involved directly has a greater responsibility than the other party to move in and act decisively.

For example, with Sherman Adams, I went to the Senate floor and asked for his resignation because I felt that we Republicans had a greater responsibility than the Democrats to act.

Q. Senator, does Congress need a code of ethics?

A. I'm not against such a code, but I question its effectiveness. On the other hand, Congress should insist that its members abide by the same law as the rest of the land. We insist on businessmen rendering an accounting of expenditures, for example—why shouldn't *we* account for our vouchers on official trips overseas and the use of our stationery allowance at home?

Sen. Williams (R.-Del.) feels the Bobby Baker case was never fully exposed.

I'm not opposing a code. However, such a code infers that you need it, that you suspect the other man. I think such a code is similar to the fair play code in political campaigning, the oath that candidates take not to slander one another or engage in scurrilous attacks. My opponent and I, back in 1958 and in 1964, did not sign the oath because we knew that we weren't going to sling mud at each other. My opponent was an honorable man.

I think that if a man is big enough to come to the Senate, he ought to be big enough to know the difference between right and wrong.

Q. The Senate Ethics Committee, which evolved out of the Baker case, is now looking into charges brought by Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson against Sen. Thomas Dodd. As a result attention has been focused on the problems of campaign financing. Do you have any suggestions on what sort of reform Congress should sponsor in this area?

A. If Pearson's and Anderson's charges are true, we have laws to take care of such charges. It's not a question of new laws, and I would oppose any new law to classify some campaign donations as "gifts" because such action might lend a cloak of respectability to what had gone on before. Donations or gifts to public officials have never been legal or proper.

Here's what I mean: If I get money in a campaign I can do only one thing with it—spend it on legitimate campaign expenses. An accounting of all funds received must be filed with the Clerk of the Senate. I must be able to show the names and addresses of all contributors and I must be able to show the names and addresses of all places where funds have been expended. Should any candidate divert any part of these campaign funds or so-called "gifts" to his personal use, they are taxable as income.

The law on this point has been checked out by the Legislative Counsel and by a Senate committee and both came back and said there were *no* loopholes. Incidentally, that law has never been challenged. However, let me emphasize that even paying taxes on these diverted campaign funds does not make it proper.

I'm not denying we need more strict laws, but what we need even more than new laws is enforcement of those on the statute books.

A member of Congress has no right

(Continued on next page)

Lee Edwards, who conducted this interview for Human Events, *is a frequent contributor to these pages. He was director of information for the national Goldwater for President Committee in 1964. He has his own public relations firm in Washington, D. C.*

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(Continued from opposite page)

to accept such gifts. I don't want to leave the impression with the American people that we have had no laws before now, and a newly enacted campaign gifts law implies gifts were or are okay.

Q. What is your opinion of the President's Club? Do you think this is a legitimate way for the President to raise money?

A. I don't quarrel with the right of an individual to give money to the party of his choice. And I know of no hard *evidence* of influence peddling, as yet. However, there have been some strange circumstances surrounding certain cases, like that of Lawrence L. Callanan.*

Q. In 1964 the Internal Revenue Service permitted businesses to deduct as legitimate expenses paid advertisements in a Democratic publication called "Toward the Age of Greatness." Do you think such ads should have been tax deductible?

A. No, but this was a gray area that needed legislation and I was the author of a bill signed into law which has stopped that practice.

Q. Do you feel there should be any laws regulating the use of union dues for election purposes?

A. Yes, the situation needs correcting and I would like to see it corrected. We did make one important improvement in this area in 1965. I offered an amendment to the Voting Rights Bill making it a federal crime to try to buy or influence anyone's vote in a primary or general election.

Although the law does not affect local elections directly, its provisions apply if state or local elections are held on the same day and use the same ballot as the national election.

Q. For many years, civil service employes have complained they are dunned by their superiors for political contributions. This year there were complaints that federal employes were being forced to buy savings bonds. What can be done to prevent this sort of pressure from being applied on those under civil service?

A. Well, the President said something should be done about this practice. I agreed. And I sponsored an amendment to the recent federal pay raise bill which would prevent any solicitation from *outside* the government as well as within it. You see, what they will do is send letters from, say, the Democratic National Committee, or it may be a state committee, to federal employes asking them to contribute. My amendment would have stopped this practice. But I got no help from the President and very little from the other side of the aisle.

Q. As a member of the Senate Finance Committee and an acknowledged tax expert, do you think there will be an income tax increase next year?

A. There is no doubt in my mind that the President will request an increase in taxes for the calendar year 1967. He's only waiting until *after* the election to make the announcement.

Q. What gains do you believe the Republicans will make this fall?

A. The trend is with the Republican party and I think we will gain seats in the House and the Senate. There is a growing concern among the American people as to whether we can afford the extravagant expenditures of the "Great Society." They are worried about the rising cost of living and the high interest rates that are resulting from the fiscal policies of the Administration.

Q. Senator, what is the average citizen's impression of Congress?

A. There is a general trend to look upon politicians as suspect. I have always felt that no one in public office, directly or indirectly, should benefit from his office. I have never accepted any subsidy from the government. If a congressman can't live on his salary he should get out of Congress.

Q. Just how important is Congress today?

A. Our traditional system of checks and balances is just as valid today as when it was first conceived. Congress is called old-fashioned by some because we don't click our heels. But the day when we do click them will be the day we won't need a Congress because we will have a dictatorship.

The strength of our country is that we can stop the President. However, I don't know of any legislation which was wanted by a majority of the people and a majority of the Congress which was not ultimately passed.

Q. What do you think of the Senate today after 20 years?

A. I am prouder now of the Senate than when I first came. I know a great many men here in the Senate who have turned down great opportunities and I think they deserve credit for the sacrifice. But when you see weaknesses you ought to be big enough to clean them up. Enforcement is the answer—enforcement of the laws which are on the books—and which should be added to the books.

When I was young a public official was a respected individual. I would like to see it stay that way. Unfortunately, people have got to thinking that public office equals a politician equals dirty politics.

The basic strength of our government is the two-party sytem and we have got to have politics. I believe that a corrupt politician stays in office only because the people don't take enough interest to get him out.

No party has a monopoly on virtue. I have never argued that all Republicans were good and all Democrats bad or vice versa. Each party has both good and bad men. Whether Republican or Democrat, if someone is wrong, then we have a responsibility to speak out. And as a member of Congress I have an even greater obligation to clean it up from within.

Q. Have you ever tried to estimate just how many millions of dollars your investigations have saved the American taxpayer?

A. No. And how can you estimate the damage of a congressman getting drunk in Europe? You can't put a dollar sign on immorality and corruption. Keeping the confidence of the American people in the government is all-important to the future of this country.

Q. How do you do that?

A. By remembering that a public office is a public trust.

*Sen. Williams revealed the following facts about this union official in a January 1966 speech:
In 1954 Callanan, an official of Steamfitters Local 562 in St. Louis, was convicted of a $28,000 shakedown of a pipeline contractor. The federal judge who sentenced Callanan stated that the union official did not show "one bit of remorse" and was the "brains of the racketeering conspiracy." In 1960, after serving about half of a 12-year sentence, Callanan was paroled.
Treasury officials subsequently declared that Callanan had created a delinquent tax liability, including penalty and interest, of $40,219.84. On April 9, 1964, Treasury accepted a compromise offer whereby Callanan paid $17,000 in settlement of his $40,000 plus tax debt, plus a graduated percentage of his income in excess of $7,500 for 1964 through 1974.
The same month, April 1964, President Johnson commuted the sentence of this labor racketeer and thereby removed the legal blocks which had restricted his union activities.
The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* thereafter reported that Callanan "surfaced" as the political fund director of his local at a salary in the "$15,000 to $20,000 range."
Year-end reports of campaign contributions showed that on Nov. 2, 1964, the business manager of Local 562 contributed $25,000 to "Friends of LBJ."
On June 2, 1965, L. L. Callanan of St. Louis made a $1,000 contribution to the Democratic National Committee.
As Sen. Williams commented: "These two $1,000 contributions were made by the same nan who just the year before had compromised a $40,000 tax obligation for $17,000."

Irate Mother on Warpath

By MRS. MORRIE RYSKIND

(The following column arrived from the syndicate with this note: "Mr. Ryskind's regular column seems to have been lost in transit. Instead, we are printing this open letter to him by a long-time reader." Mrs. Ryskind's son felt strongly that it was improper and immodest for Human Events *to run this article. Although he lost out, let the record show he battled for his position valiantly—as a good Cub Scout should. Those of us on the winning side felt, however, that our readers were more interested in humor than impropriety.)*

Dear Mr. Ryskind:

The choice is yours. Either you run this in place of your usual drivel—or else. Or else means packing your bag and those dreadful papers that overflow three rooms and never darkening these doors again.

Never mind who paid for the house. Under California's community property laws half is mine, anyhow. The other half I have more than earned by devoting what turned out to be the worst years of my life to you. Even at the old minimum wage rate, that still leaves you away behind, so I'm keeping the '58 Chevy, too.

I was too young to know what I was doing when I took you for better or worse. There was that architect who danced so divinely, and that young baritone who was already giving concerts—but I had to pick a fellow who can't carry a tune and is a stumblebum on the dance floor.

But I have held to my vows and waited on you hand and foot, praised your every column and laughed at all your jokes for over a third of a century. If I don't greet you with your slippers and a martini when you come home from the office, it is only because you haven't the decency, like other husbands, to go to an office but work at home.

Other wives find escape from dreariness in TV. But I've never seen "Peyton Place" because it's always playing against some dull documentary recited by deadly liberals, which I must watch while you make note of all the misstatements therein for use in some future column.

All these years I have suffered in silence with never a complaint to friend, relative or minister. But when you refused to defend your own family, I must finally speak out.

You know what I refer to. This week Pat Brown again indicted Ronald Reagan on the usual charges of malfeasance, bigotry, corruption, barratry, genocide and paranoia. Those are virtually the same charges Pat made against Sam Yorty in the primary and I could understand your ignoring such trivia.

But this time he added a new one by asserting Ronnie was guilty of subscribing to and endorsing *Human Events*, with the implication that this was equivalent to high treason. And not a word from you!

Now your son—our son—is one of the editors of this informative, lively Washington weekly which prints all the news the Establishment would like to forget. You should have rushed to your son's defense, but you weaseled out on the ground that would be regarded as nepotism.

Nepotism, schmepotism! LBJ puts an in-law on the government payroll, Pat Brown gives his brother a state job, JFK made Bobby attorney general—but you won't even stick up for your own son!

Well, then, move over and let me do it. Your son—and here I speak objectively—is one of the finest young men I've ever known. He won a Cub Scout award, played varsity basketball, served his stretch with the army and came back to earn two degrees.

And, in addition to being an excellent writer and a superb thinker, he makes it his business to help little old ladies and pretty young ones across the street. All of these shining qualities come through in every issue of *Human Events*, which is published at 410 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003 and whose annual subscription price is only $12.50.

Of course Ronnie Reagan reads it and endorses it—that's one of the many reasons I'm voting for him. So does George Murphy. So in fact do all the literate members of the House and Senate, including those Democrats who went beyond the sixth grade and hope to better themselves by becoming informed.

For all Pat Brown's lip service to the glory of education, this sinister attack on a highly cultural periodical, staffed by young men of great integrity and ability, reveals him for what he is: an anti-intellectual extremist who would burn all books that do not agree with him.

And if I ever run into him in the course of this campaign, I'll tell him so in no uncertain terms.

Sincerely, Mary H. Ryskind

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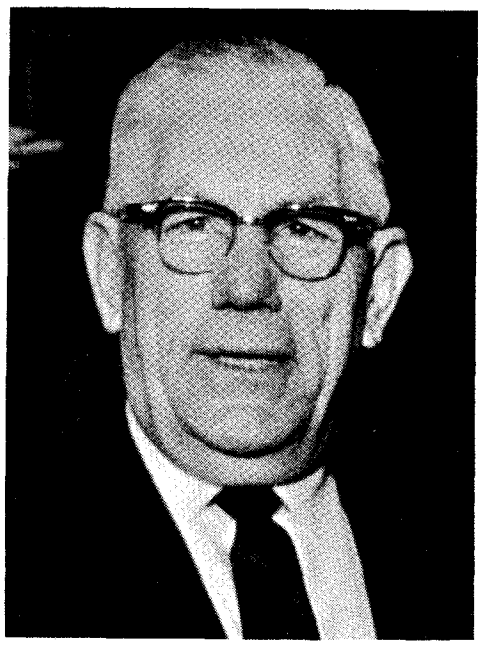

United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther (left) and Steel Workers Union chief I. W. Abel have loudly decried large industry profits and opposed price hikes for autos or steel.

Are Profits Pernicious?

From the New York *Daily News*

When Big Three automobile prices began going up recently, President Johnson moaned mildly, but United Auto Workers chief Walter P. Reuther screeched as if somebody had jabbed him astern with an ice pick.

The price hikes, said Reuther, were outrageous; the Big Three—especially Ford Motor—were already making outrageous profits; Ford could cut prices $100 per car and still make "a very substantial profit"; and Congress ought to investigate.

In this seeming fury and outrage, Reuther is not alone. United Steel Workers chief I. W. Abel also hit the news columns recently with a loud and angry squawk about allegedly atrocious profits in the steel industry.

Suspicious rascals that we are, we think (1) that Messrs. Reuther and Abel are raising this hullabaloo mainly as a buildup toward demanding huge pay raises when labor contract negotiating times roll around again, and (2) that both Reuther and Abel would dearly love to be in businesses yielding big, fat profits, as who wouldn't?

But just how big are profits — in U.S. industry by and large, as compared with how big a lot of people think they are?

For the following answers to and comments on that question, we are indebted chiefly to an article by John Q. Jennings of New York, in the September issue of *Nation's Business* magazine, entitled "Why All the Confusion Over Profits?"

High school teachers are as a rule intelligent and well-informed. Yet a recent national survey by the Opinion Research Corp. showed that 52 per cent of our high school teachers believe U.S. corporations' owners—stockholders—get the biggest share of the national income, with workers trailing somewhere toward the end of the parade.

The facts are otherwise—and until one knows the facts one's thinking about the U.S. economic system can't help but be cockeyed.

In this connection, a basic fact is: Last year—1965—all U.S. corporations paid out to all their employes a total of $249 billion, and they paid out in dividends to all their stockholders a total of $17.7 billion. Thus, employes got 93.4 cents in each dollar paid out by all the corporations, and stockholders—owners—got 6.6 cents.

Net profits added up to 14.2 cents in each dollar earned—of which the corporations paid out the aforementioned 6.6 cents to keep the stockholders reasonably happy, and kept the remaining 7.6 cents for reserve funds and for plowing back into the businesses.

Without such plowing back a firm cannot long survive.

Why is there so much confusion about profits in the minds of so many Americans?

Mr. Jennings blames it for the most part on the Census of Manufactures, which the U.S. government has published since 1809—of late years via the Department of Commerce.

The latest Census of Manufactures to date covers 1963. In it, we find the statement that all shipments in 1963 in U.S. manufacturing were worth a total of $417.9 billion, whereas the total industrial-business payroll came to $99.7 billion.

From this, the apparent conclusion is that most of the difference between those two figures—$318.2 billion—was profit.

That is just not so. Says Jennings: "Most of that money went, not for profits, but for such things as raw materials, power, fuel, depreciation and other expenses involved in the manufacturing process."

Actual profit in manufacturing in 1963, according to other Commerce Department statistics, was only $13.9 billion.

If the Commerce Department would explain these simple facts of business and industrial life in the Census of Manufactures, it would cut a lot of props out from under Marxist deceptionists and misinformers and clear up a lot of everyday Americans' thinking about profits.

Johnson Administration—which claims to be a great friend of business and industry—please note, and please act.

□ □ □

PAPER JUNGLE—"The city of New York, as part of its urban renewal rehabilitation program, put up a number of brownstone dwellings for sale, with the understanding that the purchasers would renovate them and make them a credit to the neighborhood. Fifteen buyers came forward and put up cash deposits. That was a year ago. They are still waiting to take titles. Here's an indication of why: Thirty copies of each individual contract must be supplied to the city's Housing and Redevelopment Board; thirty copies must go to the Division of Housing and Community Renewal of New York state; thirty copies to the Federal Housing Administration; and thirty copies to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development." — From *ACTION in Kentucky*

□ □ □

LYNDON DROVE to a Protestant service Sunday, then to a Catholic one. Every time he takes the family for a drive they get this powerful urge to pray.—By Jack Wilson in the Washington *Post*

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

Sacred Cows

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

On the subject of aid to India, here are a few items that for some reason are given little publicity: India's cattle population is estimated at 200 million head, none of which are used for meat. Some 20 million sacred cows are said to be 15 years or more in age, and these alone are estimated to consume the sparse grain and grass production of many million acres of Indian land. It has been said that Hindus will support homes for old cows more readily than homes for old people. There is also a large population of sacred monkeys in India. They contribute nothing to the economy while consuming large quantities of food. And it has been estimated that the vast rat population of India, because of the poor storage facilities, will consume millions of dollars worth of the $1 billion in grain that Congress authorized for shipment to feed famine-stricken Indians. Hunger and starvation is a terrible thing and this country ought to do what it can within reason to alleviate it. But it is asking too much of American taxpayers to feed millions of sacred cows, monkeys and rats while children starve.

British Demise

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

Americans should study carefully the systematic demise of the British as a world power. The Fabian Socialists outlined a course which has resulted in nationalization of the nation's basic industries, a Socialistic welfare state where politicians vie for who can do the most "for" the people and arrogant labor unions flout the public interest with impunity. The Labor party has adopted the Socialist platform to such a great extent that chaos is resulting and the Wilson government must devalue and retrench. Even the use of American aid has not been sufficient to shore up their sagging economy. The words of Churchill who summoned a nation to its finest hour through blood, sweat and tears have been stilled by the Socialist cries such as "Demand, sit back and take it easy!" "Elect Laborites!" "You have it coming—someone else will pay for it." Never content with the obvious failures of their philosophy, the Socialist left in this country seems intent on running a repeat performance *here in the last citadel of real hope for the free world. Think it isn't happening? Think again!*

Howe Should Resign

By REP. BILL BROCK (R.-Tenn.)

I warned the House that a draft bill existed within the Office of Education and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that would redraw local school district lines on a metropolitan area-wide basis and encourage school bussing and pairing through the use of billions of dollars in additional federal aid [see *Human Events* last week, page 3]. I warned that this legislation would operate under the metropolitan section of the pending housing bill. A few hours after my expose, U.S. Education Commissioner Harold Howe called my statement "ridiculous and untrue." I now call on President Johnson to repudiate this draft bill and everybody associated with it. I call on him to let the Congress know how many other draft school bussing bills exist. Since when must the Administration operate under a veil of secrecy regarding our nation's schools? Since when have they needed to hide their programs for this nation from its citizens?

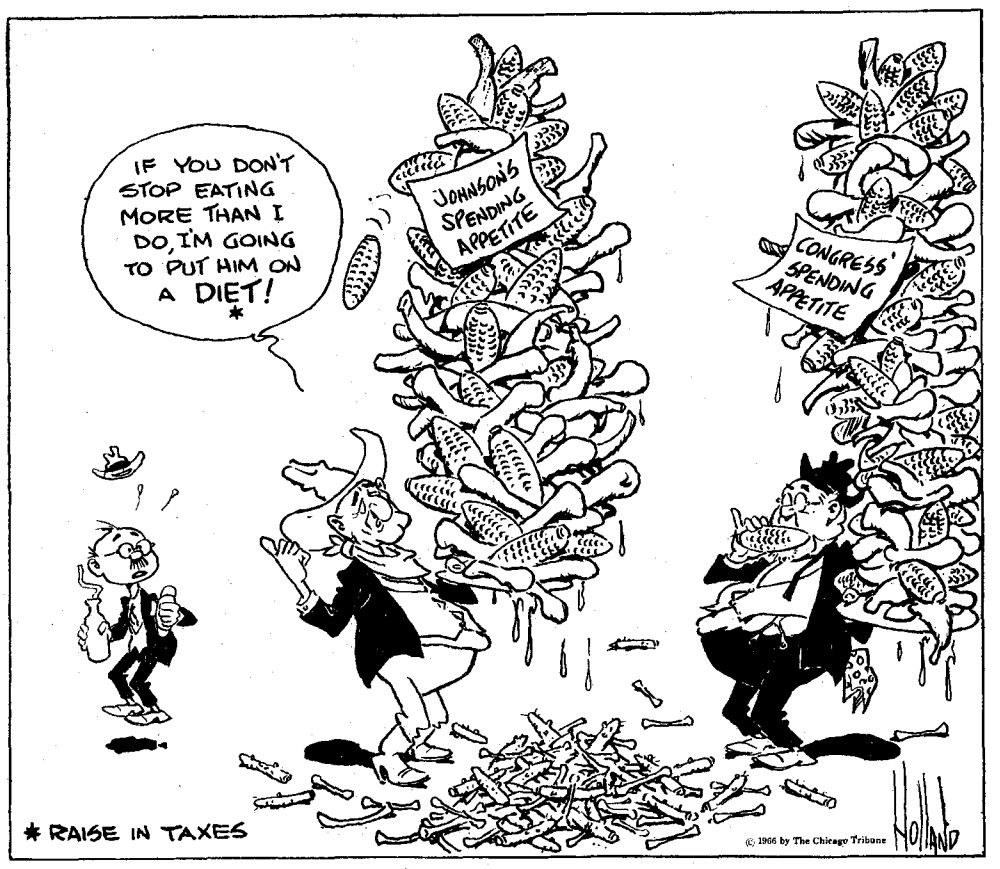
Commissioner Howe denied the existence of his plan for national school bussing, only to be embarrassed by its revelation the very next day. Such actions are inexcusable for a major official of this Administration. In light of Mr. Howe's apparent refusal to tell Congress the truth, I hope that the President will ask for his resignation.

Vietnik Bill Opposed

By REP. GERALD FORD (R.-Mich.)

A strange thing happened recently: The Democratic leadership scheduled for consideration a bill to prohibit the collection and delivery of money for helping North Viet Nam or the Viet Cong, and to prohibit any obstruction of troop trains in our country, but the bill was not called up for a vote because of a threatened filibuster by a group of liberal Democrats. This is hard to explain. One would expect no serious opposition to such a proposal, regardless of our feelings toward the Viet Nam war. We can't condone giving aid to the enemy or interfering in the movement of troop trains. But the extent to which man's thinking can be strained is illustrated by an editorial in a Washington newspaper which said this bill "would penalize protests against the war in Viet Nam. . . would in short adopt the technique of totalitarianism in place of the American tradition of freedom." I disagree vigorously because the United States is engaged in a critical military conflict and any person accused does have the right of a jury trial.

TEXAS BARBECUE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High Interest 'Sleeper' Issue

By REP. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL (R.-N. J.)

Johnson Administration high interest policies may well share the spotlight with inflation as the No. 1 domestic issue in this year's congressional elections. This is the real sleeper, and judging from the howls of protest against their own Administration, House and Senate Democrats know it.

Republican demands for "guns or butter" earlier this year were either ignored or ridiculed. Now this slogan has even been adopted by Democrats when they belatedly admit that there has been too much monetary, and not enough fiscal restraint on federal spending.

But President Johnson is on target when he blames congressional excesses in spending for current inflationary pressures and high interest rates. By doing so, however, he has placed his own 2-to-1 Democratic "rubber stamp" Congress in an untenable position. The voters know that the 89th Congress had an opportunity to slow down domestic spending and failed to do so. It is the White House-controlled Congress, and not the President, who will have to face the people at the polls in six weeks.

The highest interest rates in 45 years have triggered a depression in the home-building industry. On July 25 I predicted that new housing starts in the second half of this year would collapse by 30 to 40 per cent from the same period a year ago. Few believed me.

Now Commerce Department figures show that August housing starts were down 26 per cent from a year ago—with no end in sight for the downward fall. Such a slump unfortunately will result in hundreds of thousands of increased unemployment throughout the country by October or November.

The nation's small businessmen are doomed to suffer even more. Their plight largely has been ignored solely because they do not have a well-oiled Washington lobby representing their interests. Because of tight credit, thousands of small businesses either will go bankrupt or will be paralyzed due to the unavailability of bank loans for fall and Christmas inventory loans.

Over the long run, the nation's school children likely will bear the heaviest burden. Johnson interest rates have halted or slowed down the sale of hundreds of millions in school bond issues.

In Fairfax County, Va., a wealthy Washington, D.C., suburb, the sale of $7.5 million of school construction bonds was held up two months ago because the 4.27 per cent low bid from the New York bond market was "prohibitively high." Faced with further spiralling in bond yields, the bonds were sold this week at a 4.48 per cent rate. Local taxpayers will now pay $4.5 million in interest or 61 per cent of the $7.5-million bond sale.

This experience is being duplicated throughout the country, resulting in a paralysis in new school and other municipal construction. The added interest charges are many times the entire total supplied in recent years under federal aid for school construction programs.

In July and earlier, Republicans on the House Banking and Currency Committee proposed an eight-point emergency program and demanded immediate fiscal action to deal with runaway interest rates. We also demanded a clear set of priorities in essential domestic spending. Some of our recommendations have been accepted. But our primary request—domestic fiscal restraint—has been largely ignored. We will now take our case to the people in November.

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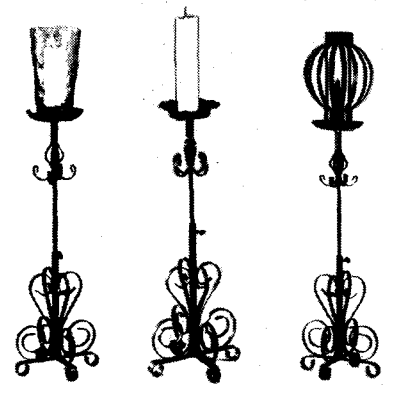

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America's Younger Voters: Are They Going Republican?

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

In Washington there is general agreement that Bobby Kennedy hopes to become President by moving steadily to the left. This, as he has told intimates, will bring him the youth of the nation, an increasingly large segment of the general population. But is Bobby fooling himself? Are the younger voters signed, sealed and delivered to the Democrats?

A recent poll by the Detroit *News* would seem to prove otherwise. At issue in Michigan is the Senate seat held by Republican Robert P. Griffin, who was a House member until he was appointed to fill the senatorial seat of the late Pat McNamara. Mr. McNamara, sometimes known as the private senator of Walter Reuther and the United Auto Workers, was a "safe" senator, and Mr. Griffin's tenure was generally considered to be no more than a brief one. When G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams won the Democratic nomination, Mr. Griffin's fate seemed dreary.

But Sen. Griffin, according to the Detroit News **poll, has pulled ahead —despite Mr. Williams' money and his subservience to the UAW. If Sen. Griffin can hold his lead he will score a real upset come November.**

But this is actually a local story. Of national interest, however, is the breakdown of the Detroit *News* tally. It shows, for one thing, that except for the UAW-controlled Wayne County vote, Soapy Williams would be out of the running—making Brownie points for Walter Reuther, who is able to deliver 63 per cent of its vote.

But of much more significance is the way the sample divides on age lines. It is always assumed by the pundits that the older voters—60 years and above —will cast their lot with the more conservative party, and this is true now in Michigan. But what of the middle group and the younger voters?

Those in the 50-59 year bracket are split almost 50-50 between the Democratic and the Republican party. The 40-49 year group, following the expected trend, is more strongly Democratic, by 53 per cent to 47 per cent. And the same pattern, roughly, is observable in the 30-39 year range.

But what of the lowest voting bracket, from the standpoint of age? Has it gone all-out for Sen. Kennedy's "revolution of youth"? Is it out to rip down contemporary institutions, as Bobby insists in most of his speeches? The answer is strongly in the negative.

Except for the over-60 voters, the 21-to-29 group is the most strongly Republican—54 per cent to 45 per cent, with 1 per cent undecided. This is a surprising statistic and one the pundits might ignore except for the care with which the Detroit *News* conducts its polls.

Soapy Williams embodies all the opinions, prejudices and dogmas of the liberal-left. He has preached civil rights incessantly, and when he was assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, he ran his office as if it were an adjunct to the NAACP, SNCC, CORE and the rest of the civil rights lobby. Yet he has failed to capture the votes of those people who are reportedly the most passionate advocates of social revolution.

If Bob Griffin were a Javits-type Republican—or if he subscribed to the Kuchel philosophy—then his present showing could be attributed to the greater political sex appeal of liberal Republicanism. But he is not a member of this Republican camp and in fact, Michigan's Republican Gov. George Romney, a liberal on many issues, appointed Mr. Griffin to fill the McNamara vacancy only because he knew that his own re-election would be threatened if he disregarded the leading candidate for the Senate post.

A Detroit News **poll shows 54 per cent of the voters in the 21-29-year group favoring GOP Sen. Robert Griffin (Mich.).**

The Detroit News **highlights what polls for many years have shown—that the more highly educated voters are predominantly Republican in their sympathies. This knocks down the argument that conservatism and Republicanism are a product of "Know-Nothingism"—that those who refuse to accept the liberal straitjacket are ignorant yahoos who merit no attention from the rest of the citizenry.**

The situation in Michigan may not be nationwide. But added to other evidence—the phenomenal growth of Young Americans for Freedom is but one instance—it should give some pause to politicians who believe that today's young America is wild-eyed, radical, and sold on the program of the New Left. The big surprise, then, may be the steady emergence of an articulate and conservative movement among the young which will eventually change the voting complexion of the United States and restore constitutional government to the nation.

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